The Literary Digest

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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NOTICE OF EXPIRATION of the Period for Registering EARLY APPLICATIONS

for the Eleventh Edition of The Encyclopaedia Britannica at Substantial Concessions in Prices, but without Immediate Payments

The Cambridge University Press

invited applications in advance of publication for the New Edition of The Encyclopaedia Britannica on a basis of preferential treatment in the matter of prices to those who by applying promptly should assist the publishers to further economical production of the complete work, and in a large edition.

No Payment was required until after delivery of the volumes, the object of the advance offer being to ascertain in what proportion the public would prefer the work—whether on ordinary book paper as in the case of previous editions, or in the more compact form on India paper (very light, yet strong and opaque)—and what was not less important, to ascertain their preference as regards the six styles of binding.

This photograph was taken in an old country house in England, and the contrast between old fashions and new is strikingly shown by the fact that the volumes of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica in the single-tier mahogany bookcase stand under a portrait painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds about 1775, nearly the time the First Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica appeared

The first edition of The Encyclopaedia Britannica was issued at Edinburgh in 1768-71 by "A Society of Gentlemen in Scotland."

::

Successive editions have appeared at an average interval of 14 years.

::

The last completely new edition was the 9th, in 25 vols., issued, volume by volume, between 1875 and 1889.

The purpose of this advance offer

having been achieved, the relative demand for the work in its essentially different formats having been definitely determined (this being necessary before making estimates for the printing and binding of a large edition—25,000 to 50,000 sets—of a work in twenty-nine volumes of 960 to 1064 pages each), the manufacturing will now proceed rapidly and on a scale altogether without precedent in publishing.

Delivery to early subscribers

has already begun in the case of Volumes I to XIV inclusive, and the other volumes (XV to XXIX) are in the binders' hands. Complete publication of the Eleventh Edition of The Encyclopædia Britannica will, therefore, be effected soon after this journal is in the hands of its readers. The sale has been so extremely successful that in order to allow all who wish to purchase the book an opportunity of obtaining it on the most favorable terms possible, it has been decided to allow the present low prices to remain open till May 31 next. The first printing of 17,000 sets—12,000 on India paper and 5,000 on ordinary paper (which it is expected will be finished by March 1)—will, in respect to the India paper, be oversold by that date; so that those who do not order promptly will find their names far down on the list of subscribers to whom deliveries will be made in impartial rotation from the further stock of sets which has been put in hand.

The advance-of-publication price is only $4.00 a volume for ordinary paper bound in Cloth, or $4.25 a volume for India paper bound in Cloth (the Ninth Edition having been sold when first issued at $7.50 a volume, Cloth, which will be the ultimate price for the Eleventh Edition). The leather bindings (full Sheepskin and full Morocco) are now correspondingly low in price.

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62 printing machines

have been requisitioned for the volumes that are being printed on India paper. In view of the fact that the printing of The Encyclopædia Britannica in this form is a lengthy process requiring unusually careful press-work, and in view of the further fact that the publishers anticipate a demand exceeding 40,000 sets before May 31, it has been necessary to open a waiting list, delivery of the volumes to be made as rapidly as printers and binders can turn out the books, *but in no case need any payment be made until the volumes have been delivered.*

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(New York and London)

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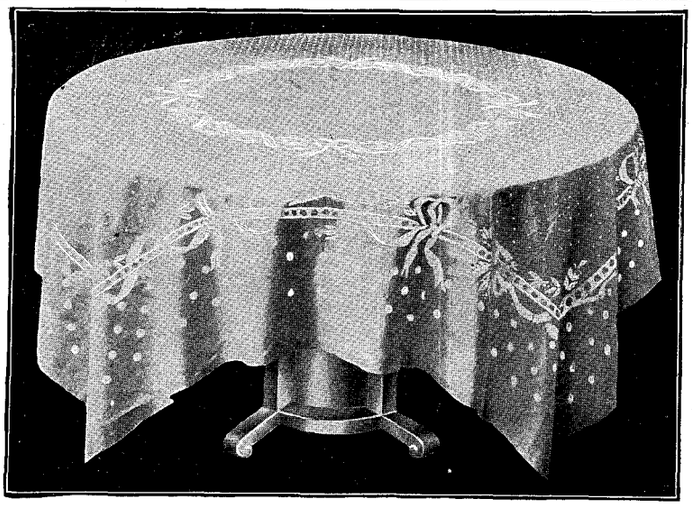

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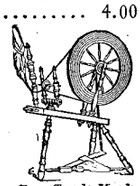

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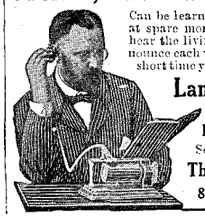

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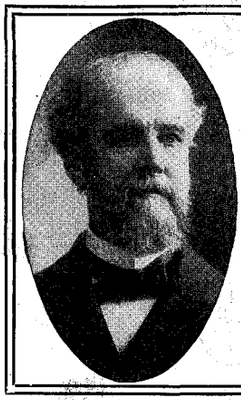

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VOL. XLII., No. 8 NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 25, 1911 WHOLE NUMBER 1088

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE FIGHT OVER MAGAZINE POSTAGE

"WAR TO THE KNIFE between the Administration and the magazine publishers" is the somewhat startling phrase with which one Washington correspondent heads his report of the controversy now raging over the proposal to increase the postal rate on magazines. So divergent are the lines of argument followed by either side, so different the points selected for emphasis, and in some instances so varied the allegations of fact, that more than one editor is moved to suggest, as a preliminary to further discussion, a thorough examination of the Post-office Department by expert accountants. Until Congress is in more complete possession of the facts, says the New York *Press* (Ind. Rep.), "an attempt to change existing rates on any class of matter must be based partly on guesswork." And so thinks the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), which adds a plea for "more dry light and less heat in this affair." "Until the matter can be made the subject of an exhaustive expert investigation," declares the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), "it can safely be left in abeyance."

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TRACKING THE MAGAZINE PLUTOCRATS.

The Postmaster-General has unearthed a new set of malefactors of great wealth in the magazine sanctums, and has resolved to make them pay the postal deficit.

But in the opinion of President Taft, it seems, the case requires no further illumination. He sees it as his plain duty, according to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "to curtail the enormous subsidy which the Government has been paying to the magazines," and he will not be deterred from this course "by any consideration of personal or party politics." The fundamental facts underlying this discussion are as follows: The Post-office now handles all second-class matter, which consists of magazines, newspapers, and other periodical publications, at the rate of 1 cent a pound, altho Postmaster-General Hitchcock claims that this service actually costs the Government 9 cents a pound. An amendment to the Postal Appropriation Bill proposes to increase the present rate to 4 cents a pound on magazine pages carrying any advertisements, this increase not to affect newspapers, or any magazines mailing less than 4,000 pounds at each issue.

To quote again from the New York *Tribune's* dispatch, which undertakes to state the President's side of the case:

"He points out that the average increase on magazines under the proposed rate would amount to only two-fifths of a cent a copy; calculating the advertising carried by all the magazines to which the higher rate would be applicable, their average rate of postage for both reading and advertising matter would be not to exceed 1⅞ cents a pound. Finally, the President charges the magazines with the grossest exaggeration and misrepresentation in their efforts to prevent the legislation he has recommended. . . . . .

"It is a well-recognized fact that it costs the Government 9 cents a pound to carry second-class matter through the mails. This applies, of course, to newspapers as well as to magazines. But it has become the custom of magazines to send the portion of their editions which is to be distributed at nearby points by express or fast freight, while all the long-haul portion of the editions is distributed through the mails at 1 cent a pound postage. In the case of the newspapers, their zones of circulation are limited. The fact that their news becomes stale within twenty-four hours precludes their circulation to any considerable extent at distances which require much over twelve hours for transportation, so that the Administration believes it is entirely warranted in making a discrimination between the long-hauled magazines and the short-hauled newspapers. Moreover, as it has always been the disposition of the Government to deal generously with the dissemination of information, the Administration feels entirely warranted in setting the limit of 4,000 pounds an edition below which the rate of postage shall not be increased, as this gives an advantage to the smaller magazines and to those destined to become popular, but for the time being struggling to establish themselves in the magazine world."

Among the newspapers which see eye to eye with President

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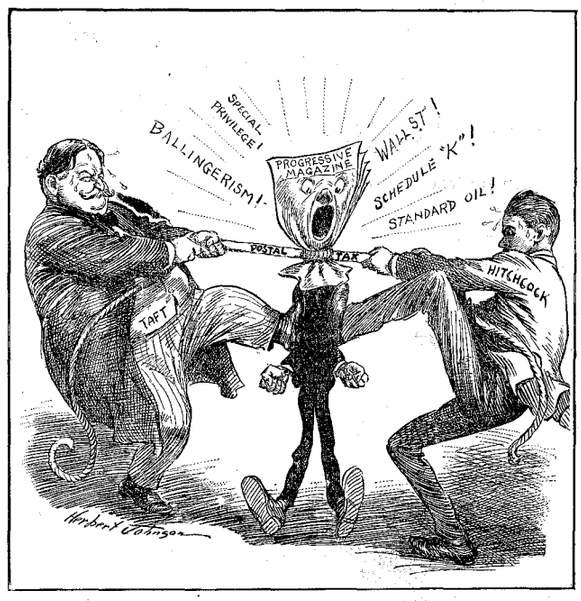
Taft and Mr. Hitchcock in regard to the magazine postal increase are the New York *Herald* (Ind.) and *Times* (Ind. Dem.), the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), and the Natchez *Democrat and Courier* (Dem.). And Mr. Charles P. Taft's paper, the Cincinnati *Times-Star* (Rep.), after characterizing the rates now enjoyed by the magazines as "an aggravated form of special privilege," remarks:

"It has been estimated that the proposed increase in postal rates will cost the magazine publishers about two-fifths of a cent per copy. This does not look like a very tremendous increase to the man on the fence. But to hear some of the magazines talk, you would think they had been killed ten or fifteen times already."

But even accepting this estimate, reply the publishers, an increase of two-fifths of a cent on a magazine with a circulation of 600,000 would mean an additional cost of between $25,000 and $30,000.

Mr. Hitchcock asserts that the magazines are making "tremendous profits" out of "the vast amount of high-priced advertisements contained in their columns, which the Government is to-day carrying at the extraordinarily low rate of 1 cent a pound." He cites the instance of one magazine—said to be the most profitable in the country—to show that this periodical's recent increase in advertising rates resulted in a profit of $917,106, or enough to pay its postage bill. In reply to this we read, in a statement issued by the Periodical Publishers' Association—



CHOKING HIM OFF.
—Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American*.

"The absurdity of this sort of long-distance accounting is obvious when it is explained that the American magazines cost to edit, manufacture, deliver, and administer, nearly twice as much as the publisher nets from subscriptions. The difference made up from advertising is given to the subscriber in his opportunity to purchase a much better article than his subscription price alone will produce.

"The postal committee of the Periodical Publishers' Association have obtained the exact figures from the books of account of the five standard monthly magazines which carried the most advertising in 1909. These figures of profits are on file in the Department of Commerce and Labor. The aggregate final net profits of these five magazines are less than one-tenth of the aggregate advertising income.

"The reader gets the balance. This operation of large advertising receipts, passed over to the reader in the shape of a better magazine than his subscription money will make, edit, and deliver, accounts for the phenomenon of the splendid, low-priced, widely read American periodicals."

The authors of this statement further remind us that—

"Mr. Hitchcock entirely ignores the fact that second-class mail is the chief producer of the first-class postage that finally saves the face of the Post-office balance sheet. The publishers show advertisements on which the Post-office Department has made 144-per-cent. profit from carrying magazine advertisements. So Mr. Hitchcock goes to the magazines, constituting, as he says, only one-fifth of the second-class mail, and, owing to their small number of pieces to the pound, much the least costly class to the Post-office, insist that they pay the whole deficit. The injustice is aggravated by the fact that it is peculiarly the magazine national mail-order advertising that saves the Post-office balance-sheet by originating first-class postage."

Not only would the increased rate "entirely wipe out the profits of many periodicals, magazines, agricultural papers, religious papers, and trade journals," the same statement tells us, but, on a liberal estimate, it would raise less than $2,500,000 for the Post-office Department. Many papers seize this occasion to point out that the entire deficit—last year it was about $6,000,000—could be wiped out, and a surplus assured, by the simple expedient of establishing a general parcels post.

The New York *American* pertinently reminds its readers that "the people buy advertising periodicals, not to please the advertisers, but to please themselves," and that, moreover, "the advertising business is the nourishing mother of every other business that is competitive." And *The Evening Journal* expresses the conviction that Mr. Taft and Mr. Hitchcock will themselves oppose the increase they are now championing when they fully understand its economic bearings. To quote:

"Mr. Taft and Mr. Hitchcock, intelligent men, both know that it is possible to economize in ways that are extremely costly.

"If, for instance, Mr. Hitchcock suddenly found himself manager of a large office building in New York City, he would discover that the elevators in such a building are run at a dead loss. If, however, he started in to make the elevator self-supporting, if he charged 1 cent a ride to the first floor, and 20 cents for a ride to the twentieth story, he could very easily make the elevators show a profit, BUT HE WOULD RUIN THE INCOME OF THE OFFICE BUILDING.

"In the Post-office the condition is somewhat the same, except that the efforts to regulate expenses and profit, as planned, would be even more disastrous than such a plan as we have suggested in connection with office-building elevators. . . . .

"Mr. Hitchcock is in charge of a gigantic organization, one that involves the spending and the collecting of many tens of millions. We are convinced that careful investigation will show him that the advertising which he thinks is carried at a loss through the mails in reality far more than pays for itself by stimulating profitable business, and we suggest respectfully that it would be wise to ascertain exactly the real effect of this important branch of American business before taking steps to discourage it and cripple it. . . . . .

"If it be true, as it undoubtedly is, that certain illegitimate, bogus publications swindle the Government and the people, masquerading as legitimate publications, WHY IS THERE NOT INTELLIGENCE ENOUGH IN THE GOVERNMENT TO SUPPRESS THEM WITHOUT SUPPRESSING AND INJURING LEGITIMATE CONCERNS?

"A wise farmer kills the snakes on his farm without finding it necessary to kill everything that moves, including pigs and chickens and ducks. The present Post-office plan is to knock everything over the head first and then see what happens afterward. That is not a wise plan."

The same paper sums up the situation, briefly and dispassionately, as follows:

"The Post-office suddenly and without sufficient warning, without proof of careful investigation as to results, changes its methods, its charges to a vital degree, and actually and specifically singles out for a special tax and for special punishment the announcements of business men, whose activities are devoted to the general welfare and the general prosperity."

Mr. Wilmer Atkinson, editor of the Philadelphia *Farm Journal*, marshals the Post-office Department's own official figures to show that "second-class matter causes no loss at all and never did," but, on the contrary, is "immeasurably profitable."

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AN UNDESIRABLE.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

PUTTING OUT THE LIGHT.
—Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American*.

THE STAMP ACT OF 1911.

He shows that while the quantity of second-class matter carried in 1910 was more than twelve times that carried in 1872, the deficit for the two years was almost identical. Getting down to "what has happened within the last five years" he says:

"In 1906 there was a gain in weight of second-class matter of 14,674,086 pounds; in that year the deficit was $10,516,999.

"In 1907 there was a gain in weight of 52,616,336 pounds—11,000,000 pounds more than in 1906; the deficit was reduced to $6,653,283.

"In 1908 there was a *loss* instead of gain in weight of second-class matter of 18,079,292 pounds; the deficit went up to $16,873,223, an increase over the year before of more than $10,000,000.

"In 1909 there was only a slight gain in weight of 28,367,298 pounds; the deficit went up to $17,441,719.

"In 1910 there was a gain in weight of 94,865,884 pounds, the largest ever known; and the deficit dropt to $5,848,566.88.

"From 1906 to 1910 there were 198,863,387 pounds increase in the weight of second-class matter; the deficit was $4,668,432.12 less in 1910 than in 1906. . . . . .

"In the whole history of the Post-office Department, neither an increase of second-class matter nor a reduction of the postage rate has ever increased deficits, no matter what burdens have been piled upon the service in the way of an extension of city delivery, the establishment of rural free delivery, the multiplication in number and increase of pay of officials, increase of Government free matter, increase of railroad and other transportation charges, nor an increase in the obstructive energies of postal officials directed against the publishing business. . . .

"The amazing development of the industries of the country is in a large measure due to second-class matter; the great increase of second-class matter is due to the low postage rate; and the wonderful expansion of the postal establishment is based chiefly upon the wide-spread distribution of newspapers and periodicals.

"The foregoing figures are respectfully submitted; they are official; and their significance can be interpreted by any intelligent and thoughtful person. In the presence of these figures, is it too much to claim that the Government has never lost a dollar in transporting second-class mail, that it is by far the most profitable of any, and that, were it withdrawn or greatly curtailed by an increase of rate, the postal establishment would collapse into bankruptcy?"

Turning from the business to the educational aspect of the proposed amendment, we find it opposed no less vigorously on the latter side. Thus Speaker-to-be Champ Clark denounces it as "unfair, unjust, unwise," "a tax on information, a hindrance to education"; and Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, says:

"This proposed new postal rate would be a direct tax, and a very serious one, upon the formation and expression of opinion—its more deliberate formation and expression—just at a time when opinion is concerning itself actively and effectively with the deepest problems of our politics and our social life.

"To make such a change now, whatever its intentions in the minds of those who propose it, would be to attack and embarrass the free processes of opinion. Surely sober second thought will prevent any such mischievous blunder."

One significant feature of the controversy, as the Washington correspondents point out, is that the Senate progressives—Beveridge, La Follette, Bristow, Cummins, Bourne, Borah, Brown, Clapp, and Crawford—are vigorously opposing the increase. Other dispatches report that Congressmen are "deluged with protests from all classes all over the nation" against the proposed legislation. One political writer is quoted in the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) as declaring that "politics, not a postal deficit, is the underlying motive of the Administration's attack on the magazines," which is in reality, he adds, "a scheme to crush the insurgents"—the magazines being the chief mediums for the spread of progressive propaganda. In this connection the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) remarks:

"It is not inopportune to restate the fact that, for all its mistakes and excesses, the popular periodical press has rendered unmistakable service to the cause of democracy and progress. If the arrogance of corrupt politicians and selfish commercial interests has been a little tamed, if rock-ribbed Protection Bourbonism has been overthrown, if legislatures and public officials are being made more amenable to the will of their constituents, the popular magazines have had a very appreciable share in the good work."

"It is not revenue that is wanted as much as revenge," declares the New York *Press* (Ind. Rep.), and this opinion finds an echo in the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.), the New York *World* (Dem.), the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.), and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.). Says the New Orleans paper:

"Altho Mr. Hitchcock talks entertainingly of the postal deficit and presents alluring estimates of the increased revenue to be gained by mulcting the magazines, a great many people—the majority, we dare say—think they can detect in this ingenuous proposal a purpose that does not coincide at all points with the

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public interest. Beyond any doubt certain of the popular-priced magazines have powerfully contributed to that awakening and quickening of public opinion to which the reactionaries attribute their political reverses. These periodicals derive their profits from their advertising. Increase of the postal charges on advertising would be one way of cutting down their income and punishing them for their pernicious activity, past and present. In this view of the case it is not unnatural that Mr. Hitchcock should find certain members of the Senate, which has been 'muck-raked' fore and aft by some of these periodicals, responsive to his proposal where the House turned a deaf ear."

THE RUMORED "MAGAZINE TRUST"

A GOOD DEAL of skepticism is felt by the astute editors of the daily press about the rumored attempt of the Morgan group of financiers to buy up the "muck-raking" magazines and thus end their pestiferous attacks on the "interests." If they are acquiring magazine properties, it is purely as a commercial proposition, many think, just as they acquire banks, blast furnaces, or street railways. If they are buying these periodicals to turn them into subservient organs, it seems to the Baltimore *Sun*, they might just as well "take the publishing properties they have acquired and dump them into the Hudson River." While certain papers, notably the New York *Press* and the Philadelphia *North American*, are inclined to believe that Wall Street is trying to build up a "universal magazine merger which is intended to defeat the decalog," to use a St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* phrase, others take the announcement less seriously. Says the New York *Times*, in its weekly "Review of Books": "The sensational article in question is apparently based on the fact that the publishers of two magazines of a domestic or bucolic character have taken over a monthly that has done more or less 'muck-raking' within the past few years."

The New York *Press* gives the following account of the deal whereby *The American Magazine*, with its editor, Mr. John S. Phillips, and its corps of writers, including Ida M. Tarbell, Finley Peter Dunne, Ray Stannard Baker, and William Allen White, has been taken over by the "interests":

"The active work of organization is being carried on through Thomas W. Lamont, newest member of the Morgan firm, who began several years ago to take an active interest in the publishing business and who six or seven months ago bought stock in one or two other publications.

"Lamont, it is learned, controls the Crowell Publishing Company, of which George H. Hazen is president, and Joseph P. Knapp, president of the American Lithographic Company, is an important stockholder. The Crowell Company, which already had bought several years ago, with money advanced chiefly by Lamont, *The Woman's Home Companion* and *The Farm and Fireside*, last week acquired possession of *The American Magazine*. Here is a circulation of more than 1,700,000, and plans are under way for the amalgamation of the Harper publications with the Crowell interests.

"J. P. Morgan has owned the bonds of Harper's for many years, and his intent is to combine the Harper and the Crowell interests. . . . . .

"Lamont is also a director and a large stockholder in Duffield & Company, publishers of books. Harper's also has a book-publishing department. . . . . .

"The combination of periodicals under the fostering care of J. P. Morgan is not regarded kindly by magazine owners. While there are publishers who are independent of banks, yet the combination tends to put them on the defensive. There is a probability that their advertising may decrease. The persuasion that could be used by Wall Street financiers in swinging big blocks of advertising to friendly magazines is apparent. Even tho a national advertiser lives out in Oshkosh he may find it difficult to get banking accommodations if he refuses to place his advertisement in magazines friendly to Wall Street."

If we are to believe a rival magazine-owner quoted by *The Press*, "*The American* will do no more muck-raking." Nevertheless, Mr. Finley Peter Dunne, of *The American's* staff, said to a New York *Times* reporter:

"I do not look for any change in the conduct or policy of the publication. It is to continue in its present offices and under its present management. I believe the acquisition of its control by the Crowell Publishing Company is merely in the nature of an investment by the Springfield concern. I don't think there is anything in the rumor that the interests have gobbled it up."

Among other magazines which *The Press* credits with "interesting Wall Street affiliations" are *The Outlook*, the Munsey publications, and the Butterick group, including *Everybody's* and *The Delineator*. To balance the loss of *The American*, there is noted the purchase of *Success* by Gifford Pinchot and Wanamaker.

The daily papers are inclined to think that the muck-raking magazines can not be "cornered" or "corraled"; and to believe that, as *The Wall Street Journal* says, "for every one silenced ten new ones would clamor to be bought." In "the recent outcome of the libel suit of the Standard Oil Company against a conspicuous muck-raker," the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* sees "a cheaper and more efficacious method for silencing mud-guns than outright purchase of the outfit."

THE WAR ON THE RIO GRANDE

THE FAILURE of the Mexican insurrectos to capture Juarez and the equally complete failure on the part of the Federal forces to deal their adversaries a crushing blow in the field, are looked upon by most Americans as signs that the end is still far off. Meanwhile the correspondents on the spot are emphasizing the humorous aspects of the situation and the *opera bouffe* character of the actual operations. The various encounters near Juarez were fought under the eyes of hundreds of spectators from El Paso, across the Rio Grande. The first shots of an engagement would bring people on foot, in carriages, and in automobiles, hastening to find good locations along the river-bank, whence their shouts of derision or encouragement could be plainly heard by the combatants, a few yards distant. In one case the revolutionary army, after repulsing the Government troops without any loss of life on either side, came down to the shore, were cheered by the spectators, and then posed for a swarm of photographers, including "the omnipresent moving-picture man," so the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* informs us.

"The revolutionary bubble in Mexico" was pretty well punctured, declares *The Jersey Journal*, by the entrance of General Navarro and 1,000 Federal troops into the erstwhile beleaguered city of Juarez. The Washington *Post*, too, calls this campaign simply a "rebel fluke," the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* refuses to believe that President Diaz is seriously disturbed over the situation, and *The Army and Navy Journal* quotes Major C. D. Hine as declaring, after a four-months' tour of Mexico, that the "operations of the rebels in the northern part of the Republic" are by no means a serious menace to the stability of the Government. The San Francisco *Chronicle* also views the rebellion as a small affair and emphasizes the fact that it is entirely confined to the States of Coahuila, Sonora, and Chihuahua, in whose unsettled mountainous districts "the insurrecto bands can maintain themselves indefinitely, just as small bands of Indians in similar locations maintained themselves for decades against all the armies of the United States."

True, admits the Pittsburg *Dispatch*,

"But it is worth while to remember that it was in those same States that the insurrection of Juarez and Diaz against Maximilian held out until the United States forced Louis Napoleon to withdraw the French troops from Mexico. Whether the parallel will be continued to the final result only

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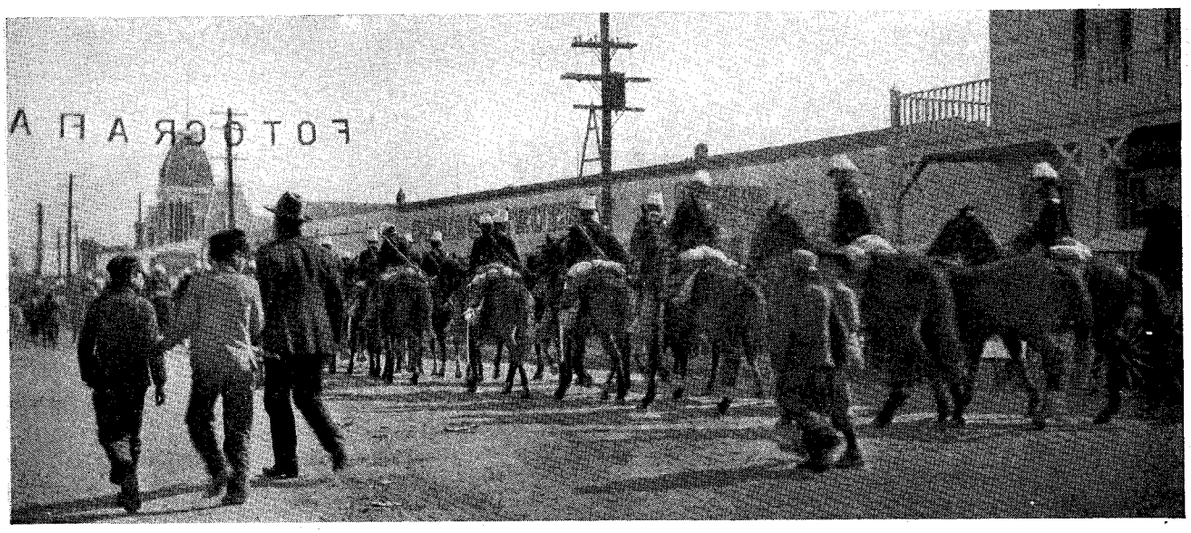


THE TURNING-POINT IN THE JUAREZ CAMPAIGN.

The entrance of Colonel Robago's 300 Federal soldiers into Juarez, on February 5, after eluding a superior insurgent force. Their arrival doubled the garrison, and Orozco's men were held off until the coming of General Navarro with 1,500 men on February 14 put an end to the revolutionists' attempt to make the city their capital.

the future can tell, but it is evident that civil war of the most serious character still prevails in Mexico."

Other papers, including the Cleveland *Catholic Universe*, the Oakland *Tribune*, and the Nashville *Banner*, believe that Diaz is losing his grip. The New York *World* also agrees that the aged dictator has a serious rebellion on his hands, and this view is shared by such representative journals as the Boston *Traveler*, the Kansas City *Journal*, the Omaha *Bee* and *World Herald*, the New Orleans *Picayune*, the Minneapolis *Journal*, and the Birmingham *Age-Herald*. In Texas, whose border towns are the refuge of revolutionary juntas, and whose founders were themselves in revolt against Mexican rule, the Houston *Post* testifies to the general belief in the steadily growing strength of the anti-Diaz movement. And the Dallas *News* declares that if, as reported, the Mexican Government does not feel much anxiety over the insurrection, "the governing oligarchy" may be

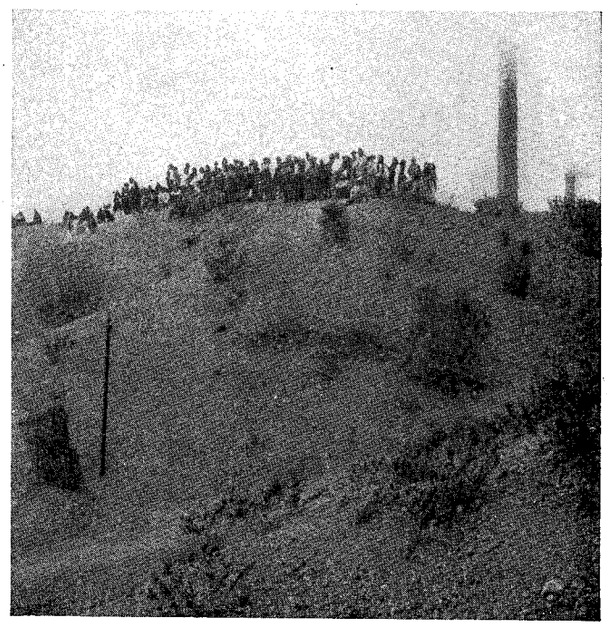
"in the thrall of that fatuity which rendered the Bourbons of France incapable of seeing the approaching revolution until they were engulfed in it. Making mad those whom they would destroy is not the only trick of the gods—they quite as frequently instil into them a false sense of security and one is not without reason to suspect that this is the case with the Diaz oligarchy. Certainly it speaks little for their strength if they have been exerting themselves to the utmost, for there has been insurrection in Mexico for five or six months now, and it seems to wax rather than to wane. Observant readers of the newspapers must have remarked that already our own Government has been called on 'to protect American interests' in one city of Mexico, and to them that casual statement must have opened a large vista of possible eventualities if the insurrection shall persist and continue to grow during the next six or eight months as it has during the last four or five."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, however, sees the revolutionists spoiling their own chances, and sums up the Mexican situation in these words:

"The conduct of the revolutionary troops, and the apparent aimlessness of their movements, goes far to confirm the news of dissensions among their leaders. At the same time, it must be admitted that the Government forces have made little or no progress toward suppression of the revolt. As presently conducted by both sides the campaign, such as it is, might be dragged out interminably. It would seem that Diaz has as his representatives in the field no leaders of anything like his own force or military ability, but unless his foes make a better showing than they have done so far, it is difficult to see how the latter can expect to overthrow the Diaz régime."

THE FARMERS' STAKE IN RECIPROCITY

INDORSED by a vote of 221 to 92 in the House of Representatives last week, and almost unanimously acclaimed by the press of all parties, the Canadian reciprocity agreement is already regarded by many editors as President Taft's winning stroke, the great hit of his administration, establishing him, as the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) remarks, in a position of national leadership. It has "started a wave of popular approval sweeping the country," declares the Pittsburg *Sun* (Dem.), and the New York *American* (Ind.) describes the headway made by the reciprocity movement as "a political phenomenon nearly unparalleled in our times." Its ultimate triumph, affirms the New York *Evening World* (Dem.), is "as certain as any future event can be." The most serious obstacle that it has encountered, editors and correspondents agree, is the charge that the agreement is so framed as to discriminate against the farmer in favor of the manu-



"SEEING THE WAR."

El Paso citizens watching a skirmish near Juarez from a hilltop directly across the river.

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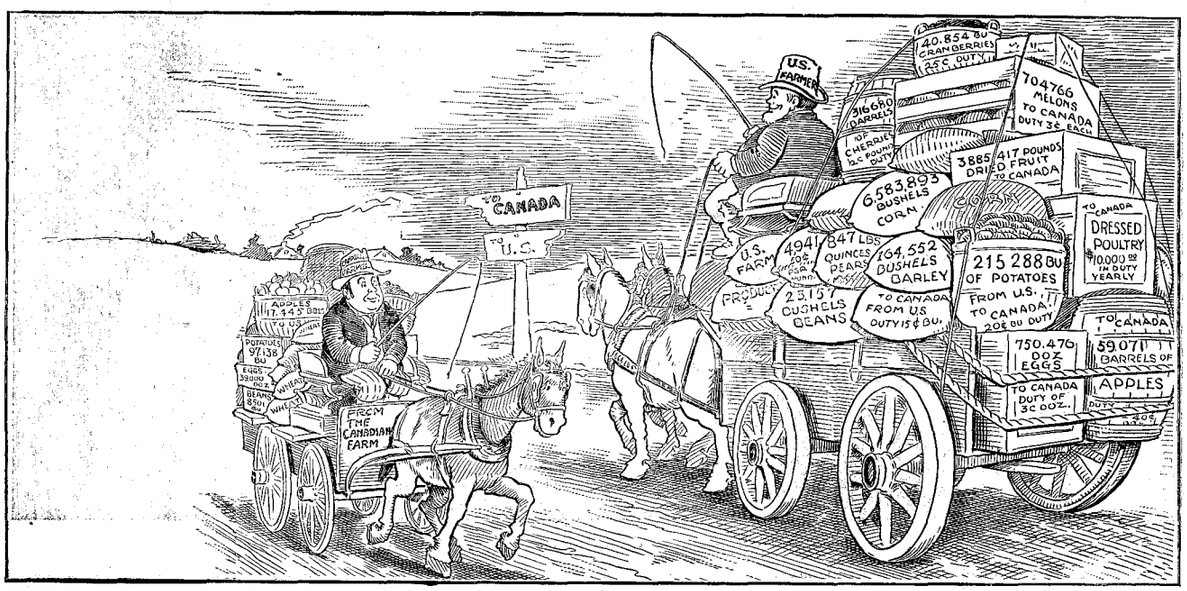

TO CANADA
TO U.S.
FROM THE CANADIAN FARM
U.S. FARMER
40,854 BU CRANBERRIES
704766 MELONS TO CANADA DUTY 3¢ EACH
3885 417 POUNDS DRIED FRUIT TO CANADA
6583893 BUSHELS CORN
TO CANADA DRESSED POULTRY 10,000 $$ IN DUTY YEARLY
U.S. FARM PRODUCE
494 847 LBS QUINCES PEARS
164,552 BUSHELS BARLEY
215 288 BU OF POTATOES FROM U.S. TO CANADA 20¢ BU DUTY
23,157 BUSHELS BEANS
TO CANADA FROM US DUTY 15¢ BU.
750,476 DOZ EGGS
59,071 BARRELS OF APPLES
TO CANADA DUTY OF 3¢ DOZ.

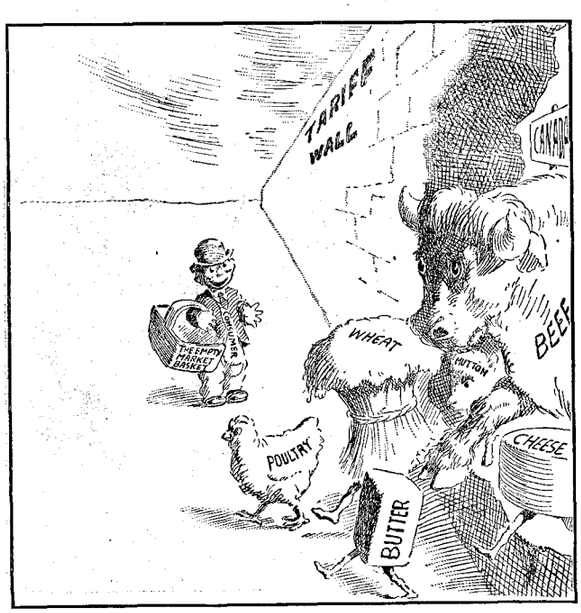
WHAT THEY HAUL NOW.

Will Canadian reciprocity hurt the United States farmer?

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

facturer. Thus the attitude of the farmers themselves toward this charge becomes a matter of prime importance, and interest centers around the question whether they will or will not be benefited by the proposed plan. "If the farming element should come out strongly in opposition," declares the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), "the bill would have no hope at this session or any other." The same paper, however, is inclined to think that while the farming interests, particularly in the grain belt, regard the proposition coldly, their opposition is not emphatic.

The hostile votes in the House were almost all cast by stand-pat Republicans and by Representatives from the purely agricultural States. Yet almost at the same time that the insurgent Congressmen from Kansas were voting against this measure of tariff reform, the Kansas legislature was passing a resolution indorsing it. And in Minnesota, in Oregon, and elsewhere in the farming Northwest, the New York *Evening Mail* (Ind. Rep.) tells us, local sentiment is in various ways declaring itself in favor of the agreement. Despite this there are many pessimistic Republicans about the Capitol, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Globe* (Rep.) tells us, who believe that the President's stand on the reciprocity question "has driven the farmers away from the Republican party."



"COME IN!"

—Minor in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

Senator Lafayette Young (Rep.), of Iowa, declares that the terms of the agreement spell wide-spread "ruin" to the farmers of this country. Speaker Cannon, in a letter to an Illinois legislator, denounces the scheme as one-sided "because we give Canada an immense market for her farm produce both in theory and in fact, while she affords us practically no market for farm products in fact, whatever may be the theory."

Senator Cummins of Iowa, one of the leaders of insurgency, approves of reciprocity, but says that the proposed agreement is not liberal enough to the American farmer. "He appears to hold," remarks the New York *Herald* (Ind.), "that no bread is better than half a loaf." But probably the most significant protest is that formulated by the legislative committee of the National Grange, a farmers' organization with a reputed membership of 1,000,000. The grangers' bill of exceptions is thus summarized by the Washington *Post*:

Imports of Canadian farm products free of duty would result in free trade in practically everything the American farmer produces.

Reciprocity makes no corresponding reduction in the tariff on manufactured articles the farmer buys, thus denying him relief from a heavy burden.

Reciprocity destroys the theory on which the protective system has always been defended—that all classes and interests are equally entitled to protection.

A lower tariff and cheaper farm lands already give the Canadian farmers an advantage which the free admission of their products will heighten by subjecting us to unfair competition.

As showing that the agreement is not an honest effort to reduce the cost of living, it is pointed out that while wheat is put on the free list flour is taxed, and that while live stock is free, meats are taxed for the benefit of the meat trust.

While the Chicago *Farmers' and Drovers' Journal*, the leading agricultural daily, indorses the stand taken by the National Grange, the general press seems to regard this stand as excusable rather than defensible. Thus the New York *Sun* (Ind.) speaks of "the deluded grangers," and the Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.) characterizes their protest as "unprogressive, unwise, and unpatriotic." The Boston paper goes on to say:

"The last experience of this country with reciprocity in farm

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products was also under a treaty with Canada. Nobody prospered more, under that arrangement, than did the farmers close to the Canadian line. They found that the value of their farms increased amazingly. The statistics of the increase in the value of farm and farm buildings, live stock, etc., in that period, may well be commended to the Grange members who profess to believe that they will be harmed by any reciprocity agreement."

Replying to the grangers Secretary of Agriculture Wilson points out that the agreement is not one-sided, but that, on the contrary, our farmers get much in return for what they concede. To quote in part:

"The Southern States have a new market for their cotton-seed oils which will be valuable to them. Canada opens her doors to our fruits, which will give to our orchardists a growing market for their products. Fish comes into the United States free, which will mean quite as much to our people as the opening of our markets to Canadian poultry products. We are to have free trade in seeds, which is well, because many seeds are more valuable coming from northern latitudes. We do not grow enough of flax to make our oils and will derive benefit from the free introduction of flaxseed. Free barbed fencing wire will be a boon to our farmers."

President Taft himself, speaking in Columbus, Ohio, asks the farmer to support him in his fight for the agreement. Let it be adopted, he declares, "and in six months the farmers of the border who now have fears will rejoice in this great step toward closer business and social relations with our neighbors. The whole country—farmer, manufacturer, railroad company, middleman, warehouseman—all will be the gainer." Again, speaking in Springfield, Ill., he explains that "we would have been glad to put meats on the free list, but Canada objected, and we obtained the best figures we could." As to the effect of reciprocity on the value of our farm lands, he says:

"The suggestion that the opening of our markets to Canadian wheat and other cereals will reduce the price of land in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa is refuted by every table of statistics that presents the comparative increases of land in those States under the influence of the opening of the wheat-fields of the States further West.

"To let the wheat of the Northwest come down to Minneapolis and Chicago will steady the price of wheat, will prevent its fluctuations, will make much more difficult speculation, and will furnish us greater insurance against short crops and high prices. But that it will in the end substantially reduce the price of wheat, which is fixt for the world in Liverpool, no one familiar with the conditions will assert."

The papers, even in agricultural States, very generally rally to the support of the President's measure. Among these advocates of freer trade with Canada are the Topeka *Capital* (Rep.), the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Ind. Rep.), the Des Moines *News* (Ind. Rep.), the Toledo *Blade* (Rep.), the Burlington *News* (Rep.), and the Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.). Says the Portland paper:

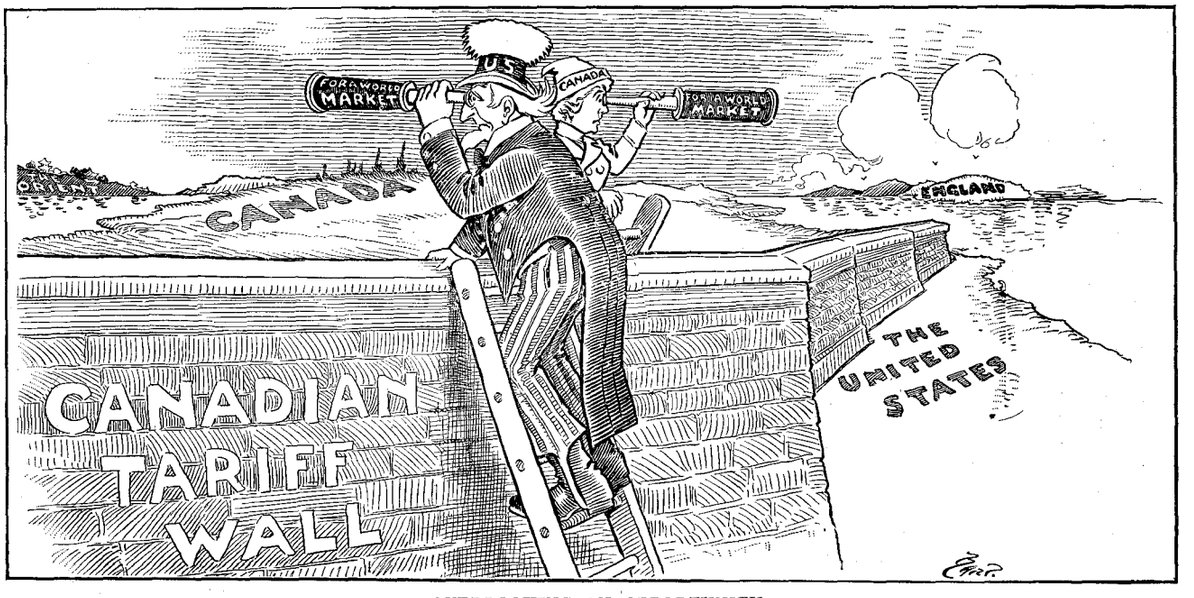
"Our exports of farm products are dwindling each year. If we expect to retain our present prosperity, we must make up the deficiency by shipping more manufactures. That means more men employed in factories and an increased home consumption of farm products."

The Chicago *News* (Ind.) warns the farmers that they are in danger of being used as a cat's-paw to pull chestnuts out of the fire for others. We read:

"The farmer should not be deceived. The reactionaries want to use him in keeping unreasonably high the prices of manufactured articles that the farmer has to purchase. They have no fear for him if Canadian reciprocity goes into effect. Their fear is for their system of putting high charges upon consumers."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE WINNING THE WEST

THE EXPECTATION that Kansas and California will soon join the ranks of woman-suffrage States, making seven in all, leads some observers to think that the day of equal suffrage in the United States is at hand. The legislatures in both these States have voted to submit to the people constitutional amendments granting women the franchise, and it seems to be the general belief that they will be adopted. The Kansas voters defeated an equal-suffrage amendment in 1894 by 10,000 majority, and the Kansas House voted down a similar resolution two years ago by a large margin, so that a victory this year will show a considerable change of feeling. California defeated a woman-suffrage amendment in 1896, the vote against it in San Francisco and Oakland being large enough to overcome a favorable vote in the rest of the State. The women expect to carry the day this time, however. The ousting of Mayor Gill, of Seattle, by help of women voters will furnish "fine material for the campaign which their California sisters are beginning in this State," declares the San Francisco *Bulletin*, and the Pittsburg *Sun*, in conservative Pennsylvania, tells the suffragists that they are quite right in making the most of the Seattle recall, for it is "an argument unsurpassed



OVERLOOKING AN OPPORTUNITY.

If these two neighbors would lower their glasses they might find the market they're looking for nearer home.

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

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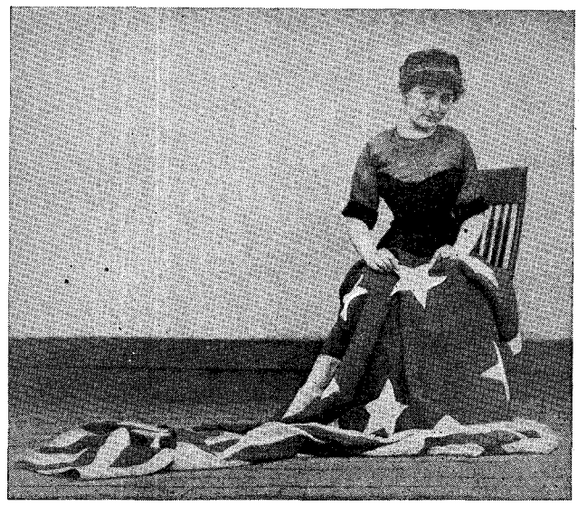
in the history of the movement since France more than a century ago asked the question why women should be deprived of the right to vote."

The Boston *Woman's Journal* heartily congratulates California on the overwhelming vote of the legislature in favor of submitting the amendment. Yet the Los Angeles *Express*, which advocates equal suffrage, reminds its co-workers that there is still a tremendous campaign to be fought, for this vote "does not necessarily imply that the amendment itself will receive as general a support. It is quite conceivable that one personally opposed to woman suffrage might yet willingly consent to submit the question to the judgment of the voters." Another California paper, however, the San Francisco *Chronicle*, fears that the amendment will carry "if the country continues in its present emotional state of mind," a result which *The Chronicle* would deplore. It goes on to speak for the "conservatives":



SEWING THE FIFTH STAR ON THE SUFFRAGE FLAG.

The new star marks the addition of Washington to the ranks of the woman-suffrage States. Those previously enrolled are Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado, and Utah.

"It seems to conservatives that the elective franchise is already complicated enough, and that the admission of a certain class of women would open up new sources and new methods of political corruption.

"It also seems to conservatives that the physical structure of women unfits them for the rough and tumble of political combat almost as completely as it unfits them for military service.

"And that the result of the franchise if women seriously engage in political campaigns will be the increase of neurotic conditions and resulting diseases which, under the already sufficiently exciting modern life, are undermining the physical constitution of American women.

"It does not, however, just now, particularly matter what conservatives think. They don't count."

The ease with which the amendment granting women the vote in State elections won its way in the Kansas legislature seems most impressive to the Kansas City *Star* in Missouri and the Denver *Rocky Mountain News* in Colorado. It will carry the State, adds the latter, for "when Kansas gets a chance to vote she generally votes right." In Kansas, the Topeka *Capital* and *State Journal* argue for the amendment and confidently predict its passage.

Among the other States where the agitation for the extension is being renewed with such vigor as to call forth editorial warnings or rejoicings, as the case may be, are Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and Michigan. Indeed, says the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, "a dispassionate survey of experimentation in woman's suffrage may be accounted as prophetic of the not distant time when women shall vote upon all questions in every State in the Union." Even in the South, where "the cause" has made but little headway, the Columbia *State* remarks that the steady increase in the number of women industrial workers is giving it a larger and more immediate interest. It continues:

"If the suffragists shall win their struggle in a few of the great States, the subject will instantly become one of moment to every section of the country. The doubling of the voting strength in a dozen populous States would probably result later in agitation by those States for a change in the constitutional basis of apportioning representation in Congress and in the Electoral College, and, besides, a few substantial victories would inevitably cause the popularity of the woman's enfranchisement to spread.

"Unfavorable as the soil of the South is to the growth of the idea, it is impossible to conceive of its acceptance in a great part of the country without an accompanying impetus to its increase in strength in all other sections. The women of Colorado and Wyoming may vote and in South Carolina we may scarcely be aware of it, but if they should vote in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, the agitation for its adoption in the South would not be long delayed."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

To San Francisco —shake!—*Indianapolis Star.*

"SPEAKING of Canada . . . She extends the brotherly hand of friendship." —*From Mr. Taft's reciprocity speech.—Buffalo News.*

AN encore and a recall used to mean the same thing, but it is different now in office-holding circles.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

THE alarm in England over American-Canadian reciprocity is a big nudge to Uncle Sam that he is on the right track.—*New York World.*

ABOUT the only way Mr. Carnegie can insure peace is to pension the armor-plate people and the gun-makers.—*Birmingham News.*

RUMORS are abroad that Mr. Charles Frohman is contemplating a spectacular production of "King Lear," with Miss Maude Adams in the title part.—*Life.*

JUDGE PARKER is getting from one to three votes a day in the New York senatorial contest, which must remind him of the time he ran for president.—*Ohio State Journal.*

IN the military science of Central America a war seems to be ended when the custom house is captured, which is a new version of the call of duty.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

IN raising the price of rice 15 cents per 100 pounds, Japan gives final conclusive proof of finished civilization and its rise to the ranks of a real world power.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Now that Mr. Carnegie has advised working girls not to refuse a man simply because he is a millionaire, the difficulty of a millionaire's finding a poor girl to marry him ought entirely to disappear.—*New York Tribune.*

SAN FRANCISCO may have the exposition, but New Orleans has the Panama Canal.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

EL PASO seems to be able to pull off an international exhibit without congressional authorization.—*Washington Post.*

THE British Parliament, which opened last Tuesday, managed to get along without any 44,000-word message.—*Kansas City Star.*

ALASKA'S long petition for a postal savings-bank was sent to the Postmaster General, instead of to the Messrs. Guggenheim direct.—*Kansas City Times.*

THERE would not have been so much argument for popular election of Senators if there had been more election of popular Senators.—*Brooklyn Standard-Union.*

FIFTEEN thousand corkscrews were delivered to the Canadian parliament recently. There must be a large amount of legislation bottled up there.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

WORLD'S supply of potash, experts report, will not be exhausted for a thousand years. This gives us time to settle that potash dispute with Germany.—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE remarkable growth of the automobile industry is illustrated again by the fact that mortgages on Ohio farm lands increased from $196,388,255 to $353,363,096 in the last fiscal year.—*Ohio State Journal.*

THE President of Westfield College, at Westfield, Ill., writes in to say that his town is "singularly free" from the taint of vote-buying, and that possibly Westville, a suburb of Danville, was meant in our article on the subject. The matter stands thus corrected, at least until we hear from Westville.

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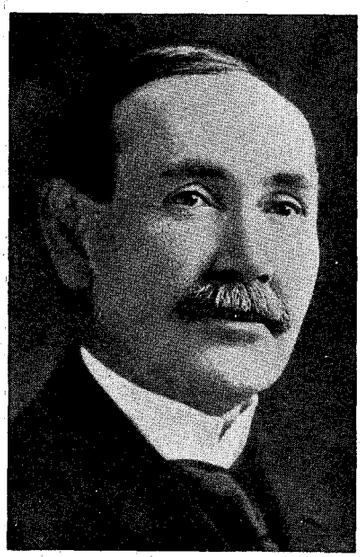
FOREIGN COMMENT

LATIN AMERICA'S FEAR OF US

THE DOVE-COTES of South America are fluttering under the shadow cast by the pinions of the American eagle. Such is the burden of several chapters in "El Porvenir de la America Latina" (The Future of Latin America), by an eminent Argentinian scholar and writer of pure Castilian, Mr. Manuel Ugarte. This gentleman wishes to rouse his countrymen to a realization of their position and character as Europeans. From Europe, he says, they have derived their language, their manners, and their civilization. Inspired by this common origin, Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, and the three Guianas will find, by combination into a Latin United States and a commercial understanding with Europe, their only safeguard against annexation or absorption by the land of the Stars and Stripes. The first step toward this absorption, he thinks, has taken place in the "commercial expansion" of the Northern Republic, of which he writes:



MANUEL UGARTE,
Who warns the people of South and Central America that the great Northern Republic has evil designs on their territory.

"In the coming struggle the United States will have the advantage in money and daring. An especial education has prepared that people to face life with less scruple and fewer prejudices than are felt by other men. They are neither slaves of precedent nor prisoners of the dead. In face of any crisis they do not ask what is usually done under parallel circumstances, but what must be done now. Hence the originality of many of their inventions. Hence their triumphant success."

He quotes the friendly words of Mr. Root concerning the industrial possibilities offered by South America, but thinks a dark purpose lurks behind them:

"In appearance the question merely concerned the freighting of a steamship and the organization of a body of delegates desirous of favoring commercial exchange between North and South America. But we know the imperialistic movement which has roused such enthusiasm in the United States. Its Government is quite willing to support a group of enterprising adventurers in carrying out such schemes of conquest as suit its aims."

He speaks more plainly in a subsequent paragraph in which we find his suspicions described:

"The Yankees are preparing for the struggle with the blind confidence which is one of their characteristics. Their most conspicuous representatives echo in many tones the familiar watchword: 'The flag of Washington is destined not only to unify the two Americas, but to float over the whole world.' We need only read the work of Mr. Stead, 'The Americanization of the World, or the Trend of the Twentieth Century,' to understand the range and adaptability of this movement."

In his chapter on the "Defense of Latin America" he first of all counsels unity as the best bulwark against "Yankee imperialism." In their opposition to the Yankee they will be backed, he says, by the attitude of Europe, and we are told:

"By acting with unity and solidarity, and for our own self-preservation, Latin America can draw upon a series of helpful activities that will, if used wisely, give her the victory. The most powerful will be the pressure which the interests of Europe will bring to bear on North American ambitions. France, England, Germany, and Italy have invested vast sums in the Southern Republics, established numberless channels of commercial interchange and emigration, and can not tolerate anything which will compromise the permanence of their influence. In case the Yankees propose to extend the work which they have already commenced in Central America they will meet with the most violent opposition, if we manage aright. This blocking of their greedy schemes will prove the best safeguard for us. If while giving every opportunity to private enterprises and rendering impossible all projects of large foreign colonization schemes, we manipulate with skill the delicate details of our foreign policy, the Europeans will oppose successfully all the menaces of Northern imperialism."

THE AMERICAN EAGLE CASTING THE SHADOW OF THE FLAG OVER LATIN AMERICA.
—From the cover of Mr. Ugarte's book.

But apart from foreign support, "moral unity" will enable, and alone enable, Latin America "to oppose an invincible resistance" to foreign usurpation. Of this peril Mr. Ugarte says:

"This danger will utterly vanish before a simple combination of forces, for the powerful Republic of the North shows already many vulnerable points. The concentration of wealth and the multiplication of monopolies are bound to make the gigantic crisis, foretold by thinkers, much more probable there than in South America. The aspiration after universal dominion is sure to weaken the United States. Already the Northern Republic carries in her flesh a cancer of bad omen for the future. There we see the antagonism of two peoples, a fight to the death going on between the whites and the men of color, and if once this condition of things were taken advantage of by a clever enemy it might result in the utter prostration of national energy."

Mr. Ugarte points to Panama and Central America generally as instances which support his contention that Latin America is threatened by the United States. Yet even if the Governments of South America refuse to listen, even if the trans-Andean railroad is not sufficient to bind together the republics "with hoops of steel," the Northern Republic would find many difficulties in the way of permanent annexation.

Judging by his experience of past history, this writer thinks that these Southern regions, if annexed, would be troublesome to the United States on account of "a ferment of rebellion which would manifest itself in action as soon as a favorable opportunity offered." He hints at the peril of Japan, which "has vast interests in the Philippines and would lose no opportunity of checkmating any rival which disputed Japanese supremacy in Asia." These circumstances are encouraging to Latin America, but are of no avail without internal unity, while "taken all together and relied upon on the basis of internal unification these elements constitute the platform of our defense against the Yankees."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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BRITISH DREAD OF CANADIAN RECIPROCITY

CHILLY INDEED is the reception given by the London press to the reciprocity agreement now before our Congress and the Canadian Parliament. Of course it has been cast like a football between Britain's contending parties. It is tolerated to some extent by the Liberals, who represent free-trade principles, and is somewhat scouted by the Conservatives, who believe in protection and imperial preference. But its worst enemies are those who see in it the first step toward Canada's political absorption into the United States. Thus the Conservative *Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London) thinks that this proposal merely furnishes "another occasion for taking it calmly," and cynically laments the fact that the agreement "has knocked most of our publicists and public commentators out of time"—they "are saying all kinds of wild things about it." "Some throw preference frankly overboard, others assume that Canada is lost, politically as well as commercially, that its complete incorporation with the United States may presently be expected." This paper, however, exhorts its readers to take heart, for "the agreement is no triumph for free trade"; "there is not necessarily an end of British preference"; England will not "be entirely deprived of Western corn-supplies and compelled to buy bread at famine prices." It declares that the agreement proves that Mr. Chamberlain was right:

NERVOUS OLD LADY—"Come away; oh, please, please come away. Can't you see he is trying to kidnap you?"
CANADA—"I'm sure you mean well, madam, but can't you see you are only making me appear ridiculous?"
—The Montreal *Herald*.

"He warned us that if we could not see our way to secure the Canadian markets by giving Canada a valuable preference in our own, the Dominion would make her arrangements elsewhere. And that is what Canada has in mind. The people of this country have rejected Mr. Chamberlain's advice, and the consequences are precisely what he predicted."

In the Conservative *Saturday Review* (London) we read that "the essential oneness of the King's dominions" should be fostered by British statesmen "in every department of policy and industrial life." But:

"Mr. Taft and his sympathizers have placed themselves athwart that British purpose as much as ever Germany has done. To believe in their success is to believe in the folly of the British people."

Canada is to be the helot and slave of the United States if this agreement is ratified, declares the Independent Unionist *Daily Mail* (London):

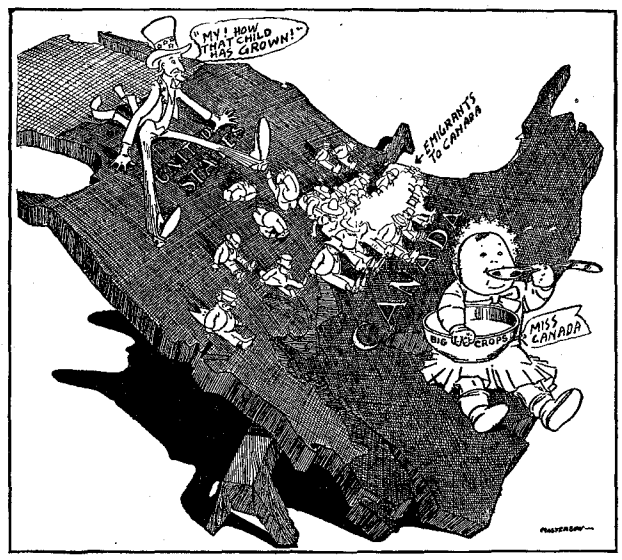
"If this is Canada's destiny—to become the farm and the forest and the mine of the United States—it is a destiny of her own seeking. Another road was open to her—the road to the East instead of to the South—to the British Isles, instead of to the United States."

In spite of such dreary prophecies, "it is evident that there is an increasing volume of opinion both in the United States and in Canada in favor of the proposed reciprocity agreement," observes the Independent Liberal *Spectator* (London), which thinks that "we can not ignore the geographical facts of the world," and that it is fundamentally wrong for Canada "to shut the door on her mighty neighbor in order to keep wider the door to the Atlantic and Great Britain."

Turning, however, to the Canadian side of the question, the terms offered by the United States are good, admits the London *Times*, which adds that at no time would Canada have refused such concessions as have now been made by Washington. Yet the dangers of the position are thus outlined:

"Between a great protectionist State like the United States, and a much smaller State like Canada, any reciprocity arrangement for breaking down tariff walls must always be one-sided, however technically equal they may seem. Not only Canada's internal affairs are now in question, but also her imperial connection. The strength of her imperial loyalty is, at present, great and unquestionable. But sentiment, however genuine and powerful, can not prevent changes enforced by substantial interests with all their subtle and far-reaching effects."

"The most elementary laws of human nature must suggest" that in case the agreement be ratified, observes *The Pall Mall Gazette* (London), "Canada will drift further from Great Britain and nearer to the neighbor which offers such encouragement to her alliance." In any case, putting aside all considerations of "sentimental imperialism" and coming down to the problem of cheap bread for the million in the British Isles, the Unionist *Daily Telegraph* (London) is optimistic and does not believe that imperial preference is in danger. This is really the practical question, we are told, and further commercial and political problems will solve themselves as they come up. *The Telegraph* laughs at the prophecy of "one of the older generation



THE INTERNATIONAL SEE-SAW.
—*The Western British American* (Chicago).

of Canadian statesmen" that "reciprocity means in practise commercial union which involves political union."

The beggared resources of America, "so wastefully squandered," declares the Conservative London *Standard*, make such an agreement welcome to the United States, as affording an opportunity of "exploiting the untapped resources of the

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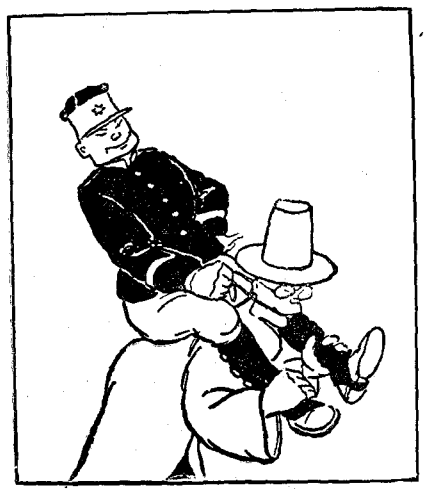
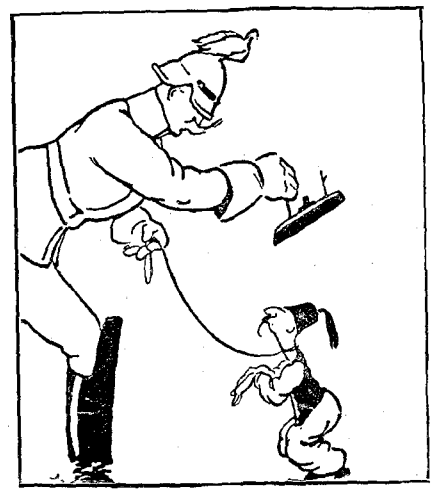


JAPAN RIDES KOREA.



GERMANY MAKES A MONKEY OF THE TURK.

UNCLE SAM WINS CANADA FROM JOHN BULL.
—*Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg).

PEACE HATH HER VICTORIES NO LESS RENOWNED THAN WAR.

Dominion." Hence our "generosity." President Taft has hoodwinked Canadian statesmen, declares this paper, and we are told:

"President Taft's aim in concluding this arrangement has been merely to facilitate the passage of these inevitable reductions through Congress by surrounding them with the glamour of an important international treaty. And Canadian Ministers have allowed themselves to be hypnotized by the brilliance of the American offer, and have fallen into the trap so carefully laid by President Taft."

The Liberal *Westminster Gazette* (London), however, notes that "gradually the admission is being made that the maintenance of trade barriers between Canada and the United States was always contrary to nature, and, therefore, eventually impossible."

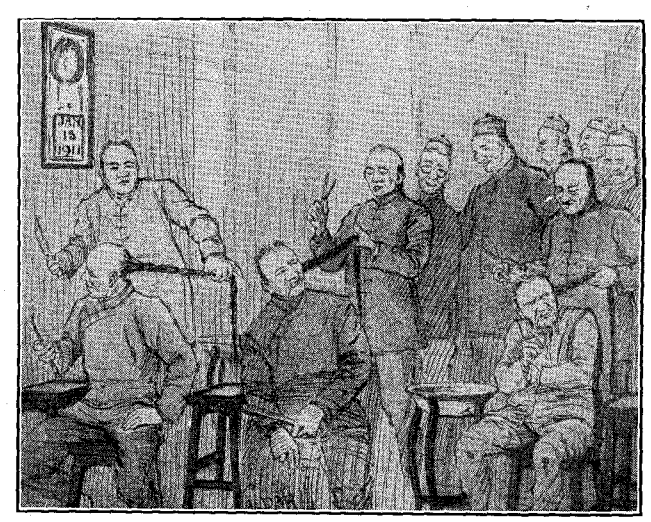
CHINA WARNED OF OUR FELL PURPOSES

THE AMERICAN and German Governments are becoming so active in the politics of the Far East as to rouse the jealousy of Russia, Japan, and England, who seem to think they have some kind of proprietary right to that quarter of the globe. The organs of English and Japanese interests resent America's entry into Far Eastern affairs and ask somewhat sneeringly if the world is to see a new triple alliance—Germany, the United States, and China! The Russians accuse us of stirring up hostility against them in China, and they warn the Chinese of the awful wos that will visit them if they lend ear to the alluring sirens of American capitalism and German militarism. As usual the semiofficial organ of St. Petersburg, the *Novoye Vremya*, takes the lead in this matter. In an editorial called the "The Russophobia of China and Her Allies" it says:

"The hostile attitude of China and Russia after the conclusion of the last treaty with Japan finds constant support and encouragement among those who see an advantage to themselves in such an attitude. Recently the Far Eastern American and German press began a systematic and bitter campaign against Russia and Japan, warning the Peking Government of the danger of the Russo-Japanese treaty. American and German writers keep insisting that if China wants to look out for her own interests she must rely only upon the sincere friendship of Washington and Berlin, and that she can have no faith in the Powers that signed the treaty. The cordial invitation extended by the United States to China to allow her national resources to be developed by American capital and the labor of American engineers is now supplemented by the zealous insistence of Germany that the Chinese Navy and Army must necessarily be put under the control of German naval, military, and technical experts. Armed under the supervision of such excellent teachers as the German officers, they are assured, the Chinese Army and Navy could attain a degree of efficiency enabling them, if need be, successfully to resist each of the Powers that signed the treaty, or even both of them together. And on the side these representatives of the American and German interests also suggest the possibility of forming a new alliance between China, Germany, and the United States, evidently to incite China to take action against the two recent enemies, Russia and Japan, in the northern provinces."

The *Novoye Vremya* then goes on to give an account of the stand taken by the press representing English interests in China. The Shanghai *China Gazette* declares that the treaty between Russia and Japan, which was "caused chiefly by the meddlesome, mistaken policy of the United States," really brought about a more favorable situation for China, and that the danger to her interests in the northern provinces was far greater before than after the conclusion of the treaty. The *Novoye Vremya* quotes the *China Gazette* as saying:

"China should beware of the advice of friends who want to fry their fish over other people's fires if they can succeed in kindling them. It may turn out very ruinous to the Chinese Empire to throw itself into the arms of a third party in a moment of panic, since, from purely imaginary fears, she, as



CHORUS OF BARBERS—"Short behind, sir?"
—*The National Review* (Shanghai).

the weakest party, may lose very real advantages. In our days every one ought to know that no Power will enter into an alliance or conclude an agreement with a weaker government unless it can obtain certain advantages by it. There is no doubt that the Chinese Empire will have to pay handsomely for the support that Germany and the United States are offering, and which is regarded with such favor by the Peking Government, and is now openly welcomed in the Chinese official press. The

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Chinese can not be so naive as to believe that the ultra-practical politics of Washington and Berlin would want to do anything for China just for the sake of the beautiful, almond-shaped eyes of her subjects. Let them look back to the not-distant past, and they will learn the lesson that these two most practical of all governments never do anything from sentimental or ideal motives."

This opinion of the *China Gazette* is enthusiastically seconded by the *Novoye Vremya:*

"The clear, categoric warning of the English paper to the Peking Government is certainly most timely. The hostile attitude of China to Russia has become so manifest and so intolerable to the dignity of our country, that it would be highly gratifying to see, not in words but in deeds, that China really desires to preserve her former peaceful relations with us. Unfortunately a whole series of measures and actions both by the Central Government in Peking and by its provincial representatives in Manchuria and Mongolia, testify to the fact that she means to pursue the very opposite policy."

How true the words of the *Novoye Vremya* are, the latest dispatches show. According to these, Russian troops are occupying, contrary to treaty, Chinese Turkestan, in consequence of China's persistent disregard of the treaty of 1881.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW TO MANAGE CRIMINAL ALIENS IN ENGLAND

WHEN THE foreign refugees of an anarchistic tendency in England held "their secret meetings in Soho," they used to decide that "nothing was to be done in England to endanger their enjoyment of the hospitality" of those shores. Now all is changed, declares Mr. Robert Anderson, ex-Superintendent of Secret Service Enquiries at Whitehall. He writes in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London) of the "Battle of Stepney," where it took a thousand police and soldiery to kill two anarchists in the heart of London, and says that "the task of dealing with men of this type," baffling as it seemed in the Stepney siege, is not "beset with insuperable difficulties." He would handle them without the least compassion:

"Some people might sympathize with men who become anarchists as the result of living under a cruel despotism; but many of the worst of these miscreants are outlaws from countries as democratic as our own. It is not that they rebel against bad governments, but that they refuse to be subject to any sort of government. No God and no government is their motto. Their principles and methods have been epigrammatically described by a French writer as a claim to the right of living without working and killing without fighting. In our treatment of them we can ignore the obligations which usually bind us in dealing with the subjects or citizens of foreign States. For they are world-outlaws, the enemies of mankind. And having regard to the dangers caused by their presence here, on account of their criminal propensities and the pestilently evil influence they exercise, were it not for our belief in a future life, we should do well to exterminate them like plague-infected vermin."

He proceeds to consider "the means that should be taken to guard the community against being imperiled or contaminated by their presence." Legislation of a character to exclude such men from the country is not likely to succeed, owing to the "howls" of the "advanced doctrinaire Radicals" and the "aggressive Socialists." Some remedy for things as they are must be suggested, he thinks. Not, however, by arming the police—

"The Houndsditch murders raised a demand for a general arming of the police. Such a demand is both impracticable and impolitic. A pistol is a most dangerous weapon to handle; and if every time the officers paraded for duty at their stations loaded revolvers were handed to them, to be carried on their beats in the 'rough and tumble' of many a street row, and then examined and returned to store when they reported off duty, the system would possibly lead to more casualties in a single year than anarchists would be chargeable with in two."

Relying on his own experience he states what he considers the right remedy:

"Our proper course should be, not to arm the police, but to disarm the criminals. My *projet de loi* is that carrying a revolver without a magisterial license should be made a criminal offense. And none but the criminals themselves would object to such a law. The population of the Metropolitan Police District exceeds 7,000,000, and not more than a score of them perhaps (of course I do not reckon the anarchists or the burglars) are in the habit of carrying revolvers. And if there be a score, most of them are probably cranks to whom any competent magistrate would refuse a license.

"My personal testimony on this subject may possibly have weight with some. My work in connection with the Secret Service made me a marked man at various periods, and very specially so during the Clerkenwell explosion scare, and again when Sir William Harcourt was on the war-path against anarchists and Fenians. At such times I was warned of murder plots, to decoy me to lonely places at night on the pretense of giving me information. When the first letter of this kind reached me in the winter of 1867-68 I did put a revolver in my pocket on setting out to meet the writer of it. But, save on that occasion, I never again carried a revolver in London. A pistol is useless in the dark, except at close quarters; and at close quarters a life-preserver, or a loaded stick, is a much surer weapon. And if I had thought otherwise I should not have been aggrieved by having to apply for a license."

This writer thinks that the Government is too lax in its regulation of immigration. Undesirables should be stopt on the steamer in which they expect to arrive with "the stern 'Pass away' of peremptory and autocratic authority." Nor would this be difficult:

"Some people will give me credit for knowing what I am writing about, when I say that it would be easier to deal with the criminal aliens who arrive in a Channel steamer than with the paupers who land as steerage passengers at other ports. They are well known to the police of their own country, and the foreign police forces would supply us with their *dossiers* and in many cases with their photographs and finger-prints."

As the masses are now the ruling party in England, legislation on this subject may be difficult, but if things go on as they are at present, the public itself will demand a drastic change. He thus states the case:

"The question of excluding the unfit is prejudiced by confounding it with the wholly distinct question whether we should refuse an asylum to the persecuted of other lands. The persecutions of former times often brought us refugees whose presence was altogether beneficial. But no one will pretend that we benefit either socially or economically by an influx of the Christian victims of Moslem persecutions or the Jewish victims of anti-Semitic pogroms in Russia to-day. And yet we must not allow our selfish interests to quench our practical sympathy with these unfortunates. But there is a real danger lest in these days, when we are ruled by the proletariat, the wilful maladministration of the Aliens Act and the increasing difficulty of finding employment for our native workers should produce a turbulent agitation for a new Aliens Act that will bar the entry of foreign immigrants of every kind."

The two measures he advocates, police inspection on the incoming steamers, and the law against revolvers, would solve the problem, he thinks, and "would not only enable us promptly to get rid of undesirable aliens, but they would operate, as they do with our own license-holders, as a powerful incentive to live honestly." Moreover:

"It would soon become known throughout Europe that England had ceased to be a happy hunting-ground for the criminals of the world. Such it is at present. And while in some quarters at home the fact is hailed as proof of superior enlightenment on our part, it is generally regarded by our neighbors as proof of exceptional stupidity. The evils and dangers which are now in evidence appear to have very definitely increased of late; and if they are still allowed to grow unhindered, they may soon call for repressive measures of a far more drastic character than would now avail to check them."

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HOW SCIENCE GROWS

SCIENCE is simply well-ordered knowledge. Whatever increases knowledge, therefore, may contribute to the growth of science, altho not effectively unless the newly acquired data find their place in the orderly relations of what has gone before. It is commonly believed that the highest use of science lies in its practical applications, but some of our greatest investigators have earnestly denied this, believing it to be their duty to acquire new knowledge, whether or not any useful application should appear. Wilhelm Ostwald, one of the world's greatest scientific men, on the other hand, asserts in a recent book that science without use is no science at all. The use, of course, may not be immediately evident; and here we may have a method of reconciling the two views. In an address on "The Method of Science," printed in *Science* (New York, January 27), Professor Charles S. Minot deprecates what he calls "the concentration of interest on novel practical results," which he pronounces "not wholly favorable to science." He goes on:

PROF. WILHELM OSTWALD,

Awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1909. He believes that science must be useful or it is no science at all. Professor Minot denies this, and deprecates too much "worship of usefulness."

"It is true that a large amount of investigation is going on which aims to secure immediate practical results. In chemistry and medicine especially the activity in the work of applied science is very great. This condition gives a powerful fresh reason for defending pure abstruse science. Applied science always has been, is now, and probably always will be distinctly subsidiary to pure science. The final justification of all scientific research is undoubtedly the power it creates for the use of mankind, but the power must be created before it can be used. A little study of the history of science should suffice to convince any reasonable mind that the command we possess to-day over nature is due to the labors of men who have almost invariably pursued knowledge with a pure devotion uncontaminated by any worship of usefulness. These devoted idealists have gathered the varied mighty harvests by which all men have profited, but the debt of gratitude to them is unpaid.

"The pursuit of abstruse science needs to be encouraged. It is insufficiently esteemed. . . . Pure science is broad; it embraces all. Applied science is a congeries of fragments, of isolated problems, which lack cohesion and are without any necessary connection with one another. It is easy to understand why students of applied science have seldom made great discoveries.

"In fact, scientific knowledge will not be compelled. We have to take what knowledge we can get, and by no means can we get always what knowledge we want. Pure science adapts its undertakings to these rigid conditions, and works where the opportunity is best—not so applied science."

The growth of scientific knowledge in our own day, Professor Minot reminds us farther on, is due not only to the very large number of investigators, but to the fact that the dissemination of scientific news makes them practically collaborators. We read:

"The conditions of scientific progress have changed greatly tho very gradually. Two hundred years ago the number of active investigators was small. This year there are at least ten thousand men of substantial ability carrying on original researches; consequently each theme is being worked at by several men, and the final outcome is the consequence of collaboration, which is none the less actual and effectual because it is unorganized, and is usually not formally designated as collaboration."

We have here, then, a great change from the day when science boasted a few great geniuses, each working alone. Now thousands of men are attacking our problems from all sides, and the results are seen on every hand. If an army of men are on a search, they are naturally more likely to succeed than any one or two men, however able. Thus mediocrity may outdo genius:

"For example, our present knowledge of the complex and very varied processes of cell-division has been constructed not merely by successive accumulations, but also by incessant debate and repeated mutual criticism. If we examine a paper on mitosis we find not merely the author's own observations, but also references to other related investigations, to specify which there is often a formidable bibliography. Within a generation the modern science of bacteriology has been created. Within a few years radiology, the wonders of which still thrill us, has suddenly come into existence. Both great achievements are the results of both the original observations and also the constant mutual discussions of a number of scientific men.

"These conditions have rendered great men somewhat less important than formerly. Science grows by the accretion of ideas. Now, a great man has, let us say, twelve new ideas, where a man of ability has one. If science gets twelve new ideas it matters little whether they come from one man or from twelve. To a certain extent numbers make a substitute for genius—but nothing probably will ever replace that type of great genius, to which we owe most, the man who has a great thought, which no one has ever conceived before."

What, then, is scientific method? It has nothing to do, Professor Minot says, with any kind of logic, in spite of the logicians. It is simply the collection and correlation of data to such an extent that they are "impersonally valid"—that is, are true independently of the mind or personality of the investigator. He sums up as follows:

"The method of science is not special or peculiar to it, but only a perfected application of our human resources of observation and reflection—to use the words of von Baer, the greatest embryologist. To secure reliability the method of science is, *first*, to record everything with which it deals, the phenomena themselves and the inferences of the individual investigators, and to record both truly; *second*, to verify and correlate the personal knowledges until they acquire impersonal validity, which means, in other words, that the conclusions approximate so closely to the absolute truth that we can be safely and profitably guided by them. The method of science is no mystic process. On the contrary, it is as easily comprehended as it is infinitely difficult to use perfectly, and at its best the method supplies merely available approximations to the absolute.

"We set science upon the throne of imagination, but we have crowned her with modesty, for she is at once the reality of human power and the personification of human fallibility."

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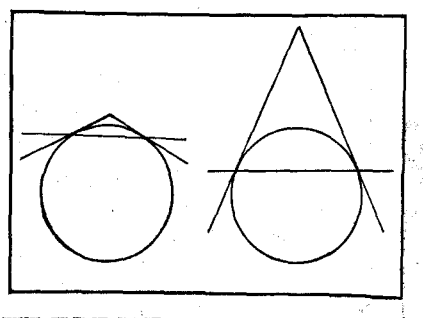
BALL-BEARINGS

THE ROLLERS used with skids to move a heavy box are ball-bearings in embryo—the substitution of rolling for sliding friction. Ball-bearings came first into extended popular notice on the bicycle. Few bicyclists, noting how wonderfully these devices almost abolish friction, could have failed to wonder why the principle was not at once adopted in other and heavier machinery where wasted energy is still more objectionable. But there is a vast difference between the use of a ball-bearing on a light cycle and on such a heavy vehicle, for instance, as the present motor-car. These bearings are now widely employed, it is true, but only after many failures and an extended study of the conditions under which they must do their work in heavy traffic. The designers had to learn that the seemingly smooth steel spheres were neither smooth nor spherical. Says I. F. Springer, in an article in *Cassier's Magazine* (New York):



WHY BLUNT RACEWAYS ARE BETTER THAN SHARP ONES.

"We must not imagine. . . . that rolling friction is no friction and that a ball-bearing constructed with perfect accuracy would have absolutely no frictional resistance. Rolling friction may be only a small fraction of the corresponding sliding friction, but it is real just the same. There are two distant frictional elements in rolling. Because materials which we term solid are not absolutely so, but possess structure, it is mechanically impossible to produce surfaces absolutely smooth. So that when a highly polished steel ball rolls upon a steel surface equally polished we are bound to conceive that mutual penetration occurs at the point of contact. The introduction and withdrawal of material particles occurring in the interpenetration must give rise to minute local deformation and abrasion. The consumption of energy occasioned by overcoming the resistance thus set up constitutes one element in rolling friction. Just as the most highly polished surfaces really possess a minute roughness, so metals and other solid materials are not absolutely incompressible under load.

"There is a yielding of the metal, both in the ball and raceway, resulting in an evanescent deformation. There is a flattening of the ball in the region of contact. Just how far the locus of deformation extends no one, probably, knows. But the deformation is real and must be taken into account. The raceway is likewise locally deformed. The production of these deformations consumes energy. We have here the second element in rolling friction. In steel bearings, it is probably much the greater of the two.

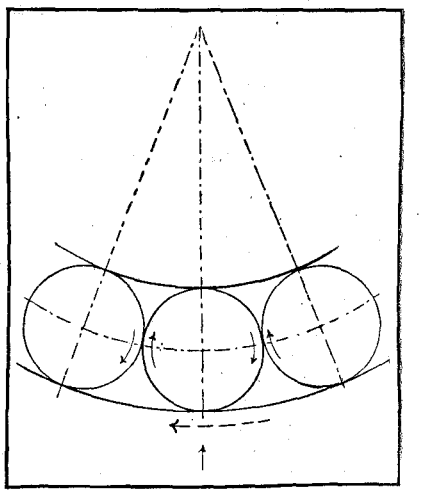
"In sliding friction, as with a journal in its box, there is the work concerned in interpenetration and in local deformation. But the great consumption of energy centers in the abrasion consequent upon the movement of interpenetrating surfaces perpendicular to the common normal. That modern investigations as to the behavior of lubricants have provided a means of securing heavy reductions of this class of friction is not to be denied. It seems possible, also, that under ideal conditions a journal may really be rotating upon a film of oil entirely out of contact with its box. At present, however, the elimination of friction is, for the bulk of the cases, to be sought in the direction of the substitution of rolling bodies for sliding ones.

"The development of the modern ball-bearing has not been an uneventful one. Many corpses strew the road. The records of the United States Patent Office disclose hundreds of ball-bearing inventions. Perhaps the majority of these manifest a thought or an effort in the right direction. But it takes more than one swallow to make a summer. One or two good ideas embodied in an invention may be interesting to the historian as he reviews the development. But many devices—and the ball-bearing is one of them—involve in their successful application to high duty not one, but many steps, in the right direction. In the old bicycle days there were many varieties of ball-bearing. And there was a great deal of success. But the duty was light both as to load and to speed. And so it came to pass that when, under the spur of the fine results with the bicycle, this device was applied to real machine duties, it soon became apparent that something was wrong. Even with the bicycle, balls would occasionally break. But no great harm would result. Designs which really assumed that the balls were spheres, that the races were round, and that steel was incompressible were successes with the small demands of the bicycle in spite of failure to realize every one of these particulars. The same or similar designs proved very poor with the severe requirements of the automobile and other machines. The best designs of to-day also assume that the balls and raceways are round. But the necessity for their being so is now very well understood. Steel is no longer implicitly assumed as undeformable. It is now dealt with on the basis of exactly what it is—a hard, elastic, and compressible material. With a frank recognition of things as they really are, and not as it would be convenient mathematically to assume that they are, great success is attending the employment of the ball-bearing in situations involving the performance of excessively severe duty."

There are also other troublesome points in the construction of ball-bearings. The contacts of the balls with the two raceways between which they roll must be so chosen and regulated that there shall be no sliding; the groove in the raceway must be made as blunt as possible to avoid wedging; the sliding contact due to the squeezing of ball and raceway together must be minimized, and finally contact of each ball with its neighbor must be prevented; for their contiguous surfaces are always moving in opposite directions. These conditions, which were not difficult to fulfil in the comparatively light bicycle, become matters of moment in dealing with heavy mechanism.

RIVER-WEED AS FUEL—The mass of Nile weeds or sudd, which has been such an obstacle to navigation in that river, is now to be used in Egypt as a substitute for coal, we are told in *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (New York, February). Says this paper:

"The upper reaches of this river are almost completely blocked with dense masses of vegetation, consisting of the papyrus and other reeds. These weeds are so thick in some places that it is impossible for a steamer to force its way through, and the Government has had to constantly dredge the channel.



WHY CONTIGUOUS BALLS MUST NOT TOUCH.

"The work is difficult and the 'sudd,' as these aquatic weeds are called, is constantly encroaching upon the various channels and a regular fleet of dredges has had to be maintained in order to cope with the situation. Coal is as high as $16 a ton at Khartum, and that point is 800 miles from where the dredges operate, so that the discovery of a substitute for coal was very welcome indeed.

"The process consists in cutting the reeds from the river, drying them, and then chopping them up into a fine sort of chaff. This is compressed into cakes resembling briquets of brown coal. The sudd briquets are about four-fifths of the density of coal briquets, and their heat-giving qualities amount to about two-thirds the heat value of the coal briquets. The sudd briquets contain 46 per cent. of carbon, about 4 per cent. of hydrocarbon, and 6 per cent. of ash. The heat-producing value in per cent. is about 33 less than coal, but the cost is between 35 and 40 per cent. below that of coal. About 35,000 tons of coal are used annually in this region. With cheaper and more

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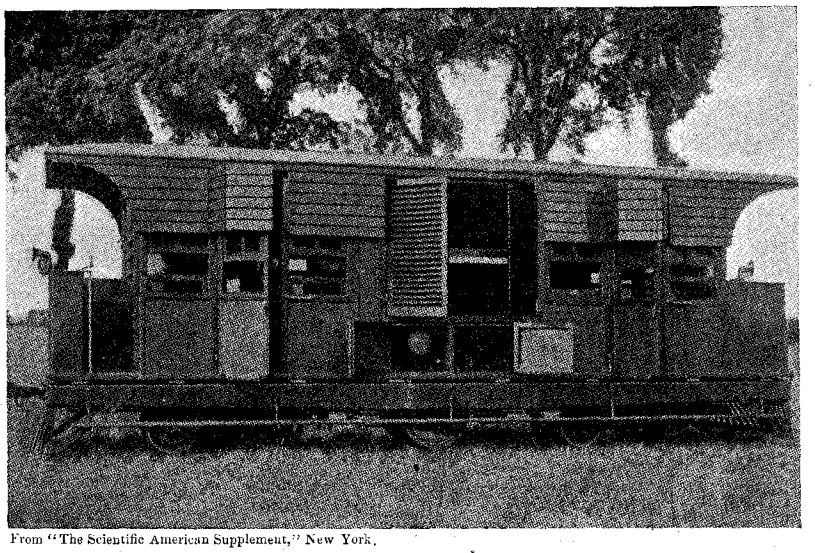
plentiful supplies of fuel, such as the sudd briquet foreshadows, the cotton and other industries will be able to expand and flourish. It is difficult to estimate the value of this new fuel as seen from a commercial point of view, especially in a land like Egypt, where the natural resources have to be carefully guarded and worked for the good of man."

BUSINESS "SYSTEMS" THAT GO WRONG

IS AN INSTITUTION or an establishment necessarily more efficient when it is more systematic? That depends on what the system is calculated to effect. It may be a system successfully designed to promote efficiency, or it may be designed merely to "look pretty." The "efficiency engineer" is the member of a new profession now much in evidence; managers of shops and factories all over the country are waking up to the fact that they are, or may be, wasting time and losing money; they hurry to the "efficiency" expert as the chronic invalid runs for the doctor. It often does not occur to them to inquire whether the expert is orthodox or a quack. Writing in *The American Machinist* (New York) Frederic G. Coburn, an assistant constructor in the United States Navy, tells us that a reaction against all "systems" is taking place. But, as with trusts, there are good systems and bad systems; and Mr. Coburn undertakes to discriminate. He writes:



From "The Scientific American Supplement," New York.

A RAILWAY SHOOTING-CAR IN INDIA.

Broadside view of shooting-car with doors and sunshades open.

"So much is being said of different plants having thrown out this or that particular system—and much of it is based on truth—that 'systematizing' is being looked upon by many with suspicion and distrust. It may therefore be profitable to look into the matter with a view to determining some of the causes of the reaction.

"I recently enjoyed the privilege of going over a beautifully equipped plant engaged in the manufacture of a limited number of lines of wood-working machinery. There was a hunted look in the eyes of the shop superintendent when I asked him what system he employed in the routing and costing of his work, and the payment of his men. He stated that a prominent firm of systematizers had completed, a few months before, their work of systematizing the plant, extending over a period of about fifteen months; and that it had been necessary to throw out every vestige of their work in order to get the plant on a practical, paying basis.

"What was the reason for the failure of this system under conditions practically ideal for the efficiency engineer? Simply this—and it is the key to a majority of these troubles—system of *operation* had been mistaken for system of *management*.

"No system is self-perpetuating; no system will of itself run a shop smoothly and efficiently. The system is only the tool of the manager, his appliance for running the plant; it is almost a living thing, not a mere observance of rules and filling out of cards and forms.

"The shop superintendent said that his foremen 'were running around with pencils stuck over their ears,' that 'they didn't have time to attend to their jobs.' The aim is to improve efficiency; that is, to bring equipment, arrangement, and environment to their best possible condition, and then to eliminate waste motion. If this last is accomplished, then any change of method, on the part of any member of the force, results in more work for him for a given production, provided that compensation is based on individual production. It is plain that the supervisory force must do work, and why not, then, give them tools wherewith to do it? The tools may be mechanical appliances, or certain cards or forms; but if the job is given them, and then the tool, they will find that the job must be done to keep the rest of the plant running and that with the tools they can do it best. This is a condition contrary to that described by this shop superintendent, yet it is a part of scientific management.

"This discarded system was top-heavy because it was not functional; foremen were given clerical duties and their real work obscured and interfered with. In short, the systematizer was not conversant with real shop conditions and necessities"

Efficiency engineers, according to Mr. Coburn, are divided into two classes: men of shop experience who introduce methods of management; and accountants and theorists who introduce systems of operation. The former eliminate waste, functionalize work, and provide real costs for the manager's use; the latter distribute duties, and provide for record figures showing what costs ought to be. Enduring, beneficial results can be assured only by the former class. To quote further:

"But certain results are prerequisite, even if real engineers of practical experience are retained for betterment work. Since the system is to be the tool of the manager, he must understand, and be in sympathy with, the principles underlying the methods to be introduced. There are at least two different schools of management now recognized, founded on radically different principles; one may be better than the other, both have their warm adherents and exponents; but certainly great improvements can be, and are being, effected by the application of each. Abiding belief in the one to be adopted, however, is absolutely necessary to its success.

"Another condition is the necessity for the recognition of the value of the system as a tool only, and for actively, continuously, employing it; not leaving it to run things of itself.

"Systems are actually being discarded, and discredit is thus being shadowed over some of the good work that has been done. But these three considerations explain the trouble in large part, and when more generally understood, the betterment work will meet with less opposition."

A SHOOTING-CAR—A curious car has recently been built in the United States for an Indian prince, the Rao of Cutch, on orders from London. It is a combined locomotive and coach of novel type, using gasoline as a motive power. Says F. C. Coleman, who contributes a description to *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York):

"Three speeds in either direction are provided for, the gearing to the driving-axle being such as to give speeds to the car, respectively per hour, of ten, twenty, and thirty miles. There is a single pair of driving-wheels, two feet six inches in diameter, placed under the center of the engine-room, and the ends of the car are supported by means of four-wheeled bogies. . . . The body of the car is divided into three compartments with two end platforms for the driver, for use in traveling in either direction. The central section comprizes the engine-room directly over the driving-wheels, and an upper compartment for the carriage of game, guns, and stores. On either side of this section are two passenger compartments, richly equipped and upholstered with horsehair covered with buffalo leather. The whole exterior is finished in accordance with the best carriage practise.

"This car is built for the 2-foot 6-inch gage, and is designed

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to carry one-third of the total weight on the driving-wheels. It is constructed to negotiate curves of 300 feet radius and gradients of 1 in 50, and to attain the speeds already mentioned when carrying a load consisting of eight passengers, the driver, and four hundredweight of luggage.

"The gradient upon which the car was actually tested was 1 in 19, which was climbed at about eight miles per hour.

"It will be noticed that the car is fitted with cowcatchers and central couplers of standard Indian pattern."

SPECIAL TRAINING TO AID "ALL-ROUND" ABILITY

THE OLD-FASHIONED Yankee mechanic who could "turn his hand to anything" has disappeared with the destruction of the old apprenticeship system. What shall we do about filling his place? That modern scientific management is developing a system that will more than make good his loss, is asserted, in a leading editorial, by *Industrial Engineering* (New York, February). What, asks this paper, does scientific management do for the workman? Does it destroy his initiative? Does it make of him a mere machine, blindly following instructions? Does it unfit him for everything but the one job which he has been taught to do? Or, on the contrary, does it make of him a better workman and a better citizen? These, we are told, are pertinent questions for the owner of a factory or of a business to ask. And the editor replies:

"Scientific management, . . . so far from making men into machines, destroying their intelligence, and unfitting them for any but one particular job, makes of them far better workmen than the old apprenticeship system ever tried to or could do. This is not argument. It is fact, and we shall presently cite some instances to prove our case. Meanwhile, let us see why scientific management can do these things.

"In the early days, the apprentice was taught by one or several workmen, as much or as little of his trade as the men thought was necessary or proper for him to learn. These men were, we will assume, the best mechanics of their day, but as has been shown time and again, they were not the best mechanics that it was possible to develop. The principles of time-study and motion-study had not been applied to them, and nobody will to-day dispute the value of these two principles alone, in increasing the ability of the workman. The application of these studies to the methods of the old-line workman discovered so many better ways of doing work that it gave rise to the saying 'The way we have always done it is probably wrong.' Manifestly then, the apprentice who was instructed by a workman skilled in wrong methods of doing work, was not being made into the best possible mechanic.

"Now let us see how scientific management proceeds with the same task. In the first place, it assumes that any workman, no matter how good he is, is capable of receiving instruction from a man who knows more about the work than he does himself. Consequently it provides one or more experts, usually called 'gang bosses,' each a specialist in his particular line, who is at the service of every workman, and who is *required* to instruct them in the best methods of doing work. Every man in the shop, from the youngest apprentice to the highest-priced workman, is benefited by the presence of these experts. In the second place, every job of work is subjected in advance to an analytical study of the methods to be followed in doing it. The process is the same as the analysis followed in the design of a piece of machinery, and it reveals the best method, based on study, experience, and experiments. The workman or apprentice is instructed in these methods by the experts, and is not left to his own devices until he has mastered the instructions. Consequently, the apprentice is made into a better workman than formerly, because he is instructed by an expert, and is also instructed in the right way of doing his work."

An apprentice or a workman thus trained soon acquires, we are told, an aptitude for absorbing information, which enables him to become a good all-around workman in a comparatively short time, even tho his previous work has been more or less repetitive. As an instance the writer cites the case of a workman in a scientifically managed shop who for two years or more was running a turret lathe without previous training. He acquired great facility in handling this machine when instructed in accordance with the ideas of scientific management. It was decided to train him to run other machines, and in six months he became the best all-round machinist in the place. While he may have had natural ability it would have been inconceivable in the old days that a thorough machinist could be made in such a short period as this.

"Another instance. In a certain textile mill, a man had been a laborer in the shipping-room for a period of five years. Scientific management was introduced, and under the instruction given, this particular man developed capabilities that soon made him foreman of the room, later on head of a department, until finally, within four years of the time when he was a laborer, he is superintendent of the entire plant, employing nearly 1,000 hands, and furthermore he is the best superintendent the mill ever had.

"In the face of examples like these, can any one say that scientific management blunts the workman's intelligence? Workmen under scientific management undoubtedly make better citizens than those who are not under it. It is undeniable that a man who is able to raise his standard of living is more contented than he would be otherwise, and contented men are undoubtedly of greater value to the country than those who are not. It is also undeniable that a man who increases the output of manufactured products is adding to the wealth of the country, and if he does this without detriment to himself he is undoubtedly a better citizen. Scientific management, by taking a man who by his own efforts would never emerge from the laborer class, and making of him a skilled man, has undoubtedly conferred on that man, and on the community, untold benefits. It is a mistake to suppose that the tendency of scientific management is to blunt the intelligence of the workman. On the contrary, one of its principal aims is to help him and to improve his condition."

HOW SEA-WATER FREEZES

SALT WILL melt ice; how then can the salt sea water freeze at all? The melting caused by salt is due simply to the fact that a salt solution has a lower freezing-point than pure water; the addition of the salt does not make the water warmer. When it gets still colder the mixture will solidify, altho not precisely like fresh water.

It used to be thought that sea ice was practically fresh, but this is not the case with most of it. The formation of sea ice is the solidification of a series of compounds of salt and water called "cryohydrates," each of which has a definite percentage of salt and each of which freezes at a lower temperature, as it is salter. Thus, with falling temperature, when the freezing-point of fresh water is reached, some water expels its salt and freezes. When the freezing-point of the weakest cryohydrate is reached, more water expels some salt and solidifies, and so on. In the Arctic regions, therefore, there is some ice that is very salt indeed, being a strong cryohydrate in solid form. During the recent Belgian Antarctic expedition, Arctowski, one of the party, made careful and prolonged observations, when encamped on the ice, of the way in which the salt water solidified adjacent to the cut edge of a floe. Says the *Revue Scientifique*:

"At the surface, plates of ice grew very slowly in the form of leaves made up of delicate feathers; and this is how they enlarged: in the running water very tiny crystals were seen sparkling, having formed spontaneously. When they came anywhere near one of the star-shaped forms in process of growth, they rushed toward it and disappeared. The denser salt water, eliminated in this act of crystallization, passed off in currents that behaved like those made visible by refraction when alcohol and water (for example) are mixt.

"These hexagonal plates, floating on the surface, reached a size of an inch or two in diameter. They aggregated by grouping in parallel order, and these groups of extremely thin plates joined somewhat irregularly. The empty spaces left between them were generally triangular. This earliest ice formation

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was thus cellular. Some crystals formed deeper, and others formed against the severed wall of the floe six or eight inches below the surface of the water. These were leaves of feathers four to ten inches long, thin and with delicate veining, but completely solidified, taking the form of arrows with zig-zag edges. The plane of the leaves was generally vertical, but their axes were horizontal.

"The quantity of salt contained in the ice was variable; it was .019 of 1 per cent. in places where the adjacent sea-water contained 3.234 per cent. Another fragment of ice contained 1.143 per cent.; but after melting the ice very slowly and pouring off the melted water, only 0.464 per cent. was found in the remaining ice, which proves that the ice was not simply impregnated with sea-water."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRITISH PLUM-PUDDING FACTORIES

BRITAIN has an "infant industry" of great promise—the preparation for export of good old English plum-pudding on an extensive scale. Commercial Agent John M. Carson writes to *The Daily Consular and Trade Reports* (Washington) that science has intruded upon the British domestic economies and that mechanism has displaced the dough trough and other kitchen utensils that were essential to cooks of a few decades ago. As a result many English girls will grow up in ignorance of plum-pudding-making, but "the general betterment of the situation," we are assured, "more than compensates for the failure to instruct the girls in the old-time ways of the kitchen." With the use of machinery the pudding has been improved in quality and digestibility, and the cost of production has also been reduced, the best hygienic and sanitary conditions are assured, and the power to produce is equal to supplying a world-wide demand. Mr. Carson says:

"The industry was given a great boom by the Boer war. In the opening days of that struggle the Yuletide season increased the natural solicitude for the fathers and sons and husbands in far-away Africa, and the plum-pudding was requisitioned in large quantities to express the feeling at home and carry at least a spark of Christmas cheer to enliven the soldiers' camp. Thousands of pounds of plum-pudding were sent out, but the demand was far in excess of the supply, a fact which gave greater urgency to the demand, and by concentrating general interest in the pudding added immensely to its popularity, and especially as the soldiers called loudly for more. This was the opportunity for intelligent and bold enterprise, and it was immediately improved, with the result that to-day the bulk of plum-pudding consumed in the United Kingdom is supplied by public purveyors and hundreds of thousands of pounds are shipped abroad, shipments being made in season to reach every country to which consignments are made before Christmas Day. . . . . .

"Manufacturers begin active operations as soon as the new crops of raisins, currants, and other required fruits appear in September. All the constituents of plum-pudding, which do not include plums, are prepared and manipulated by elaborate and expensive machinery. Currants are washed and stems removed, raisins are stoned, nuts are shelled and ground, oranges and lemons are peeled, the peel candied and cut up, eggs are beaten, and all other ingredients prepared by machinery. One manufacturing firm, in order to supply their trade this season, used the materials and quantities given below.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Currants	145,800	Sultanas	48,330
Sugar	101,250	China ginger	3,510
Peel	72,300	Spices	1,440
Suet	72,360	Almonds	400
Bread crumbs	72,360	Milk, gallons	948
Flour	54,000	Rum, gallons	948
Raisins	48,330		

"Exclusive of milk and rum, the ingredients above enumerated aggregate 620,140 pounds used by a single manufacturer in supplying plum-pudding to meet the demands of the Christmas season of 1910, the number of puddings furnished aggregating 250,000. There are three or four other London manufacturers each of whose output perhaps equaled that described, and there are quite a large number of smaller establishments in which plum-pudding was supplied for home and foreign consumption."

AN IMPROVEMENT ON DARWIN

A SOMEWHAT remarkable theory, to prove that man is descended from ape-like progenitors in two different lines, one related to the modern gorilla and the other to the orang-utan, has been propounded by Hermann Klaatsch, professor of anthropology in the University of Breslau, Germany. Professor Klaatsch was closely concerned with the discovery and description of two of the four skeletons of prehistoric men that have been found in France during the past two years, and his new theory of man's origin arose from observations on these two skeletons. The first was of the same type as the Neanderthal man; the vault of the skull was low, the eyebrow ridges prominent, the face large; the limb bones short, stout, and massive. The second (the Aurignac) evidently belonged to a newer race much more like the modern European, the vault of the skull being high, the supraorbital ridges not pronounced, and the bones of the limbs long and slender. Says a notice in *The British Medical Journal* (London):

"Professor Klaatsch was so imprest by the superficial resemblance of the Neanderthal man to the gorilla and of the Aurignac man to the orang, that he has formulated a theory of double origin for the human race. The gorilla and the Neanderthal race are, he suggests, co-descendants of one branch of a basal anthropoid stock, while the orang and the Aurignac race are co-descendants of another branch. We expect a great deal from evolution, but we do not remember a theory which has made such a demand on the ingenuity of Nature, and on the ingenuousness of the scientific public, as this theory now promulgated by Professor Klaatsch. That the orang and gorilla may have diverged and become the distinct genera which they now are can be understood, and that from the basal stock of the one or the other man may have arisen, can be accepted as a working hypothesis; but that from the basal stock of two such different genera Nature could produce two stocks of men which in the process of time converged, and at last fused in one species, seems somewhat incredible. The writer who introduced this theory to English readers in a recent issue of *Nature* (November 24), described anthropoid apes as 'unsuccessful attempts and dashes forward toward the goal of the definite creation of the human race.' He had evidently in his mind some of the later literature on Arctic exploration; the theory he introduces has some resemblance to the account given by a recent explorer who claimed to have reached the Pole."

MISNAMED COMPOUNDS—The popular or semipopular names of many chemical substances are misleading—often dangerously so. They have come down to us from the vocabulary of an early and inexact chemistry and are yielding, as popular knowledge of science extends, to the more scientific nomenclature. Some of these inexact names are thus noted in a brief article in *The Scientific American Supplement*:

"The word 'oil,' in its more comprehensive and everyday use, is made to include hydrocarbons, like petroleum, and also many substances that have an oily appearance, such as 'oil of vitriol,' which is not oil at all, but sulfuric acid. Strictly speaking, the mineral oils, including all petroleum products, are not oil, altho we speak of 'coal oil' and 'kerosene oil,' and the companies that supply us with those products are called 'oil companies.'

"The highest authorities do not include in their lists of oils the mineral hydrocarbons, like naphtha, paraffin, and petroleum, but treat only the two well-defined groups—fixt oils and fats, and the essential or volatile oils.

"'Copperas' is a conspicuous example of chemical misnomer. It is not copper, but sulfate of iron. 'Salt of lemon' has nothing whatever to do with the fruit of the lemon tree, but is potassium binoxalate, or potash treated with oxalic acid.

"'Carbolic acid' is no acid, but a phenol. In structure it is allied to the alcohols, and has only slight acid properties. 'Soda-water' shows no trace of soda; 'sulfuric ether' contains no sulfur; and 'sugar of lead' is entirely innocent of sugar. 'Cream of tartar' has no cream, nor 'milk of lime' any milk. 'German silver' is not silver at all, and 'black lead' is graphite, not lead. 'Mosaic gold' is a sulfid of tin."

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LETTERS AND ART

STRAUSS TURNING TO COMIC OPERA

WHEN RICHARD STRAUSS breaks silence with a new work, all the musical world sits up to listen. It was so with the first performance of "Salome"; doubly so when "Elektra" followed in its wake. With his last, "Der Rosenkavalier" (The Rose Cavalier), a momentous question was at stake. According to the London *Morning Post*, the first performance of this comic opera was awaited as the turning-point in the composer's career. It was "to prove whether as a musician he is to rank with Wagner as a creator or with Berlioz as an inventor." Did "Salome" and "Elektra" show that he "was seeking a means for creating beauty from discord," or was he "merely a musical cynic, content to show how easily he can surmount the most difficult of modern problems of orchestration and invent new ones for his own edification?" From a Dresden letter by W. von Sachs to the New York *Sun* we learn that the audience which heard the first performance on January 26, "in an emphatic and unequivocal manner set the stamp of approval on 'The Rose Cavalier,' and pronounced it in many ways the most valuable work that Richard Strauss has given to the world." In the London *Daily Mail* we read what is said to be "the story of the work, as told in Dr. Strauss's own words":

"The action is laid in Vienna during the reign of the Empress Maria Theresa, and opens with a scene in the sleeping-apartment of the *Princess Werdenberg*, who, reclining on a couch, is listening to the passionate declarations of love made by *Octavian*, a seventeen-year-old gallant of aristocratic lineage. *Octavian* is a dangerously captivating youth, not unlike the page *Cherubino* in Mozart's 'Marriage of Figaro.' He and his rival on the field of Amor, the *Baron Ochs*, of Lerchenau, who in spite of noble birth is an insufferable fop, are the two chief personages in the opera. The *Baron* forces his way into the presence of his cousin, the *Princess*, at an untimely hour, and *Octavian*, in order that the adored of his heart may not be compromised, disguises himself as a lady's maid, whose charms at once set fire to the inflammable heart of the susceptible old *Baron*.

"The *Baron* informs the *Princess* of his engagement to *Bertha*, the daughter of a rich but newly created nobleman, and begs the *Princess* to find some one who will act as his 'Rose Cavalier'—a traditional figure of the period whose duty it was to lay at the feet of the betrothed young woman a silver rose, the emblem of her fiancé's faithfulness. The rose took the place of the engagement ring of our day. *Octavian* is entrusted with the mission, and *Bertha*, who has already become disgusted with the persistent advances of the aged *Baron*, promptly falls in love with the gallant young proxy, the 'Rose Cavalier.' By a clever ruse the young girl is freed from her prospective bridegroom, *Baron Ochs*, of Lerchenau, who is consoled by a billet-doux from the lady's maid (none other, of course, than the disguised 'Rose Cavalier,' *Octavian*), arranging for a clandestine meeting. The rendezvous takes place in a *chambre séparée*, where, after duping the gay old fop *Baron Ochs* to his heart's content, *Octavian* unmasks, and in the end wins *Bertha's* hand."

By courtesy of "The Musical Courier," New York.

MEN WHO HAD A HAND IN PRODUCING "DER ROSENKAVALIER."

Richard Strauss is seated with Count Seebach, the director, on his right and Von Schuch, musical conductor of the Dresden Opera, on his left. Among those standing is Hugo von Hofmannsthal, with hands crossed upon the top of the sofa. He is the librettist of the new work as well as of "Elektra."

To Mr. Alfred Holzbock, critic of the *Localanzeiger* (Dresden), Dr. Strauss makes these comments on his treatment of the libretto, which is the work of the author of "Elektra":

"The Hofmannsthal text never deviates from the rococo tone, and it has been my endeavor to reproduce this with great fidelity in my score. In doing so it was difficult to escape from the Mozart influence, but I have managed to remain true to myself.

"The orchestra for 'The Rose Cavalier' is not as large as that for 'Salome' or 'Elektra,' but it by no means follows the prevailing fashion according to which all Mozart works are given with a reduced orchestra. 'The Rose Cavalier' is composed for full orchestra. Moreover, the orchestra of Mozart's day was more a matter of necessity than of intention. Once when an English Mæcenas employed one hundred violinists in a Mozart symphony the composer was delighted with the effect. The second act of 'The Rose Cavalier' closes with a genuine Viennese waltz, and the duet between the lady's maid, the disguised *Octavian*, and *Baron Ochs*, of Lerchenau, is made up entirely of waltz motives."

Naturally everybody is asking how far the Strauss of "Elektra" appears in the new work. It would be more just, we are reminded, to compare this with some such earlier work as the "Till Eulenspiegel," tho "the humor here is more of a grotesque character, lacking altogether the self-evident directness of the classical masterpieces of joyful merriment." Mr. von Sachs writes this:

"'The Rose Cavalier,' whether unconditionally and universally accepted or not, is bound to add materially to Richard Strauss's reputation in all parts of the musical world, and many who have held back their approval, intimidated by that certain note of eccentricity and the well-nigh constant suggestion of sensualism that runs through all he has written on a larger scale, and that, it must be admitted, is not quite missing in 'The Rose Cavalier,' are likely to be won over by the delicate charm and captivating sentiment, which are the most lasting impressions that were carried away from yesterday's first performance.

"Of course by the side of these there is a sufficiency of pure and unadulterated Strauss, brilliant, startling bits of tone color, wonderful instrumental devices. To do justice to so complicated a score would need the most careful study rather than a reliance on first impressions hurriedly jotted down. The introduction to the third act is a veritable symphonic poem by itself; there is a short orchestral interlude describing the antics

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RIVAL LOVERS AND AN ANGRY FATHER IN "DER ROSENKAVALIER."

The old Baron retires to a couch after being wounded in a duel by the Rose Cavalier, the father venting his fury at the outcome.

of the *Baron's* hobbledehoy servants while waiting for him in the army contractor's home in which memories of 'Elektra' are evoked; and so one might quote dozens of examples throughout the score. And yet the distinguishing characteristic that clings to one's memory is the rare discretion with which the orchestration has been done; tho a body of instrumentalists is called into action hardly smaller than for a 'Götterdämmerung' performance one never feels that their tone is too powerful either for the singers' voices or for the purposes of the 'comedy for music,' as Hofmannsthal chooses to call his libretto.

"Should any one of an inquiring mind be disposed to ask what the chances are that 'The Rose Cavalier' will outlive the memorably brilliant reception of its initial performance and become part and parcel of every current operatic repertory in the manner of 'Barbiere' or 'Fra Diavolo' or 'Meistersinger,' who would have the temerity to prophesy such enduring popularity? The solution of this delicate question must be left to time, that settles all such problems in its own way. The triumph of last evening was complete; but—how long may it last?"

KEEPING OUR LANGUAGE PURE

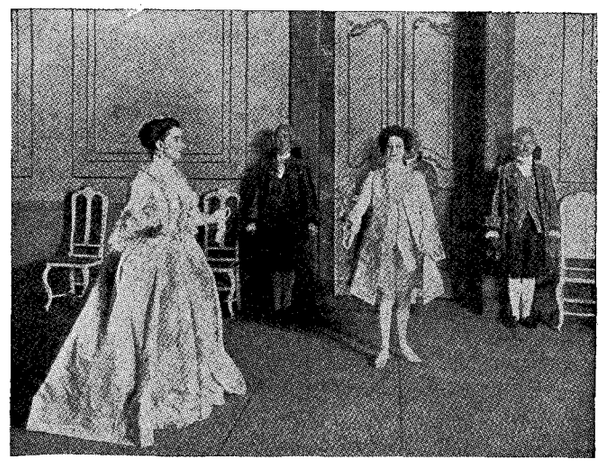
AMERICA is so often eyed askance by British purists who fear the sacred English tongue is being debased on this side of the world, that it is interesting to note that Lord Morley takes a more cheerful view of us. He is not even afraid of the damning effect of American slang, tho he does not encourage its usage. The other day he spoke before the English Association, formed to preserve the purity of the language itself "in days when it is either misused or abused," and "to help the younger generation to a real appreciation of our splendid literary heritage." He declares himself, in common with Englishmen in general, as "not indifferent to the fate of our language across the Atlantic," at the same time recalling some threats from American literary insurgents that long ago gave him reason for apprehension. One was from Emerson, whom he describes as "that most lovable of our teachers" who gave voice to American independence in asserting that "we have listened too long to the courtly muses of Europe." Walt Whitman, he also recalls, "on an afternoon long ago at Washington," when "he made particularly light of Emerson, and was all for packing off the courtly muses, European or Bostonian, bag and baggage." America, observes the noble lord, "has not followed this felonious purpose." As his words are recorded by the London *Times*, he gives us the view that sustains his courage regarding us:

"George Meredith used to say that the high-water mark of English prose in our day was to be found in some pages of Charlotte Brontë, and some of Hawthorne's 'Marble Faun.' It will be no hard labor to seek out such pages for yourselves. I need not mention Lowell, and a dozen more Americans, grave and gay, who are the living delight of English readers. American novelties in the way of picturesque and unexpected diction, so piquant and effective in colloquial use, have not yet lowered the standard of writing or oratory.

"In the new edition of his famous book Mr. Bryce gives us a glowing account of what is being done, not only by American workers in every branch of science, but by American scholars; how admirably thorough and painstaking their scholars are, how keen to overtake Germany, and how they are even betrayed into the German fault of indifference to form and style—no brilliant personalities in letters or art, but is this not true of Europe too? Perhaps, he says, the world is passing through an age with a high level of mediocrity as compared with the outstanding figures of the last century."

The Manchester *Guardian* takes up the subject of Lord Morley's address and asks "What is the present condition of the English tongue?" finding some such answer as the following:

"In one sense it is like no other on the globe; it has an assimilative power, an ability to incorporate into itself words of foreign origin, not possest by any of its fellows. Foreign words pass easily into French, it is true (have they not 'rosbif' and 'fivocloquer'?), but they are always kept at a distance or eyed askance; with us they get more quickly into society. English, in fact, is the America of languages, hospitable to strangers, rapidly assimilative, asking no questions, or, at any



THE CEREMONY OF THE ROSE IN STRAUSS'S OPERA.

The disguised Rose Cavalier presents the rose, symbolic of betrothal, according to an old Viennese custom.

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rate, not enough, before the alien enters and the possible mischief is done. Before 'airman' was thought on, the mongrel foreigner 'aviator' had entered and won itself a place from which it can hardly hope to be deported. There are queerer monstrosities still striving for entrance. In the introduction to the recently published 'Letters' of Lafcadio Hearn, Poe is described as having a passion 'for plangent phrases, for canorous orismology.' What in the world is 'canorous orismology'? If only we had an Aliens Act for words as we have for men, and in the same terms! For at present in language it is only the first-class passengers, the terms used by trained men, that are scrutinized; the rest come in unchallenged. That, a weakness incidental to one of the chief sources of our language's strength and vigor, is one mode of corruption. The other comes from within, through the avenue of slang. Words that were once new-stamped and bright pass from hand to hand till they lose all record of their face value, and either become dulled and debased or acquire a new and meretricious value not of their own choosing. Old words that are obsolescent or obsolete, that have been drowned in the tide of speech, come up again to the surface after many years, swollen into new and strange shapes. Violent and tortured neologisms, struck out by some witless writer for the music-halls, to give a new statement to some worn-out platitude in the sordid round of lodgers, mothers-in-law, and debt, obtain a vogue by some perverse accident. And the application of printing to all, even the most ephemeral, purposes of language helps to fix these corruptions in our dictionaries."

It is this kind of danger to the purity of our written and spoken speech, remarks the writer in *The Guardian*, that the English Association has set itself to meet. The fact that English boys are not taught to write English at school is not, Lord Morley thinks, so significant as the indifference it implies to the literature in one of the noblest and most powerful of tongues. He suggests that few members of Parliament have ever read a page of Milton's "Areopagitica." *The Guardian* makes these suggestions for meeting and correcting the present shortcomings:

"The method of the French Academy is well known. It imposes authority from above. It maintains a standard of language. Words have to pass its challenge before they are admitted into the official dictionaries. But authority, to be imposed, must be admitted, and the French Academy possesses what the English Association can hardly hope to attain—an absolutist tradition. It sprang from that connection of the Court with literature to which Lord Morley referred as the capital influence in forming the classicism of French style. Our scheme of defense must be different; it must consist in what the English Association lays down as the second aim of its activities, the education of the younger generation to appreciate truly our literary heritage—the neglect of which is, as Lord Morley said, the thing much the most significant of the culture of the age. It is by a sympathetic study of the style of our greatest masters that we can keep our language pure, for words, like people, have histories, and you must know their histories to understand their use. Keep constantly referring back to their original signification, and you will keep them fresh and vivid; lose hold on it, and they will become dull and otiose, fit only to shoulder each other on a beadstring of epithets, not to shine as single jewels. Writers of Greek and Latin prose composition are accustomed to keep at their elbow a dictionary, not to find words they do not know, but to find how those that they do were used by such and such an ancient writer. If it were the habit of people indulging in the writing of English prose to exercise the same care and study we should hear less than we do about the decay of style. It is not so much more reading we need as more careful reading, a culture which is intensive rather than extensive, which takes several crops in succession off the same fallow. It has been the business of the English Association to form a nucleus of those most directly concerned with the study of our language and inculcate its ideals through them; but the English language is, in a very real sense, everybody's business, and all of us who care for books, or who have the instinct and the longing for self-expression ought to help it in its work."

These methods may offer suggestions for organized effort to be applied here in America. Incidentally it might be recalled that a society with similar aims was organized here about three years ago, but its activities have not aroused much public attention.

"TYPE MADNESS" IN THE THEATER

A STRANGE mania known as "type madness" seems to be afflicting our dramatic authors and theatrical managers. Its chief symptom is a childlike belief that any person who happens to "look the part" that a dramatist has conceived must necessarily be able to act it. Carried to its logical conclusion, says the editor of *The Dramatic Mirror* (New York), it assumes that "every man with a humped back can play *Richard the Third*, and every man of the right complexion can impersonate *Othello*." If nothing can be found to check the mania, this journal predicts that "the art of acting will wholly disappear from the theater." Such a disaster is unlikely, however; for the public, fortunately, has not been bitten with the same germ, and the failure of many plays is charged to the present practise of giving important parts to incompetent actors because nature and not art has had the whole hand in their endowment. *The Mirror* recounts this anecdote:

"An author who recently was engaging actors to appear in a new play, the casting of which had been left solely in his hands by the manager who was to produce it, was interviewed by a young actress of experience and artistic intelligence. She desired a part, and the only rôle left as a possibility for her was that of a servant.

"'You are too intelligent for this part,' said the author. 'I realized that the moment I heard you speak.'

"'But,' replied the actress, 'do you place no dependence whatever upon the intelligence of a player—the ability of an actor to get into a character?'

"'No,' responded the author. 'I want a type. And rather than place you or any other intelligent woman in this rôle I would, if it came to that, prefer to go into some man's kitchen, hire his servant girl, and train her for the character.'

"What of dramatic art—which the public recognizes on its every disclosure—can be expected from such a method?"

The author and the manager have forgotten, it would seem, "that there is much of character beyond the mere appeal to the eye." Types selected uniformly in a play are mere sops to the superficial intelligence, *The Mirror* further observes, and the really essential elements of character are left submerged. A contrast with the acting of the past emphasizes the contention. We read:

"The actor in ordinary circumstances—under conditions which formerly prevailed here and that still prevail abroad, in the best circles of his art—may easily summon those external marks of personality for which, to the exclusion of all else, so many authors and managers here primarily seek. And in the case of the skilled actor who really impersonates, these external matters are shown to be of minor moment; for in his development of character there is always enforced a sense of reality and an impression of reserved power which relates to the character impersonated, and which the player who depends merely upon his natural appearance never can effect. Even in the hurly-burly of the old stock company days, when play after play was hastily prepared and presented with many crude elements in its acting, as well as in its setting and dressing, as a result of haste and constant change, the public studied favorite players in fast succeeding rôles with keen curiosity, and always found and delighted in certain distinct and characteristic values in the acting, because the players gave each new or different character a distinct individuality beyond the external changes effected by make-up. But the 'type' actor of to-day is always—and monotonously—the same person in fact and in seeming."

In a letter printed in another column of this journal an actor tells how one of his profession proved to managers that clothes entirely made the type, while art made the actor:

"One day an actor (not mentioning any names, but he is a man whom I greatly admire) walked into an agent's office, and he was immediately pounced upon as a type for an Irish innkeeper. The actor's undeniably Hibernian countenance had been accentuated by a character hat that he had 'borrowed' the night before at a pinochle party. 'Great!' said the manager, who wanted the type. 'Fine!' said the agent. The actor sur-

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vived just two rehearsals in the part. A few days later he walked into another agent's office. This time he wore a wide-brimmed soft hat, and this agent hailed him with pleasure. 'You're just the type for a Rube part in a sketch!' he exclaimed. 'Be here at three o'clock.' The actor didn't get the opportunity to try this part, and that season he secured the part of *Valentine* in a well-known Faust company. The manager had never seen him, and when the actor reported for the first rehearsal the former shook his head dubiously, and was heard to remark: 'That man is not large enough for *Valentine*.' The actor had not spoken two lines, however, before the manager had changed his mind, and the player's work in the part attracted marked attention wherever he appeared."

THE "BOWERY KIPLING"

THE LIFE of New York's "East Side" has had many literary exploiters; but none more veracious than Owen Kildare, who died in a New York hospital last week. His origin is somewhat obscure. As a boy he was a Bowery newsboy, then grew up through the various stages of gangsman, prize-fighter, dock laborer, professional athlete, soldier of fortune, writer, and dramatist, and even traveling evangelist. He told the story of his life in "My Mamie Rose," and put that story into a play that was produced without success by Arnold Daly under the title of "The Regeneration." Now he is gone, "the Bowery mourns for him," says the New York *Times*, because "he was on the level." In the vernacular of that famous street such tributes as these are heard:

"He never forgot a friend or turned his back on a stranger wot needed a stake. He could lick three cops at onct, but a woman could make him jump t'rough an' play dead. He knowed de Bowery, an' he knowed wot it was to want a drink an' not have de price. But when he pulled hisself up an' outer this place, he didn't forget to come down onct in a while to see his old pals an' stake them as needed it."

These tributes are couched in a tongue not used or known very far from the Bowery's sphere of influence. The lingo has interested many writers who seek "the real thing," however, and have tried to depict life in its terms. It may interest our readers to see what purports to be a picture of Kildare given by an old-time "pal" (or a clever newspaper writer) who frequents a saloon in the Bowery known as "the Doctor's place." First comes the matter of his real name and birthplace. Says *The Times*:

"In 'the Doctor's place' they remember Owen Kildare kindly, but they insist that he was not born to the name. Old-timers say they knew him first as Tom Carroll, and, jealous of his name and fame as they are, they say he always asserted his kinship to the famous family of Carrollton, Md. Instead of being born in an East-Side tenement, as the biographies said, he first saw the light on the western shores of Maryland, or so the Bowery believes. But, Kildare or Carroll, it was as Kildare that all but the more ancient of Bowery mariners knew him, and as Kildare he will be remembered there."

This point settled, "Red" Shaughnessy takes up the account:

"I knowed Owen Kildare when he was Tom Carroll. He licked me when I was seven years old, right here at Doyers Street corner. After dat we wuz pals, an' we stuck togedder on an' off f'r twenty year.

"At dat time we wuz sellin' poipers down t' Fulton Ferry an' sometimes t' Catherine Ferry. Dere warn't no Brooklyn Bridges in dem days, an' a kid cu'd make a dollar a day, and have a coupla hours fer a swim in de river. We useter swim from de footer Peck Slip, an' Tom, or Owney, he was de bes' swimmer of de gang.

From "My Mamie Rose." Published by the Baker & Taylor Co.

OWEN KILDARE,

Who is mourned by the Bowery, not because he wrote a book, but because "he was on the level."

"I remember one winter day a little goil—Mamie McGloin, she wuz—fell overboard off de ferryboat as she wuz in de slip. Tom heerd a yell, an' he drops his poipers and jumps in de river after her. De slip wuz full of ice, but Tom, he dives an' brings her up fin'ly. She wuz near dead, an' he wuz near froze, but de passengers wot seen it staked him t' fi' dollars f'r de poipers he lost.

"De gang wuz f'r having a good time wid de fiver, but it wuz nuthin' doin'; Tom hol's out a quarter f'r poipers, an' toins d' rest of it over t' Mamie's mudder.

"When he was about fifteen years old, Tom wuz de champeen lightweight of de Bowery, an' him fightin' in de feaderweights. Later on he butts inter d' welter class an' it wuz den he begins callin' hisself Kildare. I wuz his manager an' second in many a scrap. We useter fight in a stable back in Bayard Street, an' many a mill was pulled off dere.

"I remember one night Tom, or Owen, wuz up against 'Dixie' Holahan, a big truck driver f'm Joisey. Owney had 'im licked all ways in de foist t'ree rounds, and puts him out in de next. Dey wuz foightin' f'r a $25 poise put up by de Cont'nental At'letic Club an' all ov it to de winner.

"When Holahan comes outen his trance he begins t' boohoo. 'Wot's de matter?' says Tom. Holahan tells him dat his woman wuz in d' horspital an' two've his kids had been sick an' one had died an' as how he was hopin' t' win de prize money f'r to bury it. Wot does Owney do? He digs down for de poise an' hands it over t' Holahan. 'I guess youse needs it more'n me,' he says, says he.

"When he wuz tendin' bar down t' Steve Brodie's any one wuz good f'r a drink, when he wuz broke, but dey all had t' play square or out dey went. It wuzn't a healt'y place f'r graftin'."

The side of his life that the Bowery knew little about is told in other newspaper accounts. "His incomplete achievement builded on such forbidding foundations and discouraging beginnings," says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, "is theme for a wonder tale." In the New York *Tribune* we read this:

"He did some newspaper work in 1900, when he was turning to reform work, but a blow that was later supposed to have unbalanced him nearly drove him back to the depths from which he had risen. He had received the first impetus to intellectual effort from Marie Rose Deering, an East Side school-teacher. She taught him to read when he was thirty years old, when he went to an evening school on the East Side; taught him some of the fine things of life, and was responsible for all the writing that he did afterward. He became engaged to her, and was full of ambition and hope, busy in his chosen work. But a week before they were to be married she died, and Kildare, grief-crazed, was laid low by brain fever.

"He arose, still weak and ill, with all the money he had saved swept away by the weeks of illness and convalescence. Nothing went right for him, and he drifted into the old life of odd jobs and discouragement. Then he saw a chance to recover. A magazine offered a prize for a love story; he wrote one and won the prize. Quickly he won his way into the magazines. He found a quick market for his literary wares, rehabilitated himself financially and mentally, and was soon on the road to success. In writing his prize story he went for aid to Miss Leita Russell Bogartus, who as Leita Russell was contributing fiction to various magazines, and some time later they were quietly married.

"Kildare, full of a restless spirit, went to Venezuela in 1901 and joined the unsuccessful revolutionary forces then trying to depose General Castro. He was a general in the revolutionary army, was made a prisoner by the Government forces, and was about to be shot when he escaped. Then he came back to New York and took to writing fiction in earnest, becoming finally an associate editor of *Pearson's Magazine*.

"He organized and became head of the Kildare Publishing Company, was a trustee of the National Newsboys' Association, and a director of the Social Betterment Movement. He was a member of the Reformed Church and was independent in politics."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

A CAMPAIGN TO WIN MEN AND BOYS

WOMEN AND GIRLS outnumber the men and boys in the Christian churches of North America by the somewhat startling figure of 3,000,000. No one would wish to see the situation reversed, observes Mr. Charles W. Gilkey, but the present disparity needs amending. And "the most recent and in many ways the most significant of our American religious movements," observes this writer in *The Standard* (Baptist, Chicago), "has taken this field and task as its mission: 'To find and properly relate to the Church these missing 3,000,000 of North American manhood.'" The movement has adopted a characteristic name and is without denominational bias. Thus:

"'The Men-and-Religion Forward Movement' is a cooperative attempt of all the religious organizations working especially among men and boys, to make the year 1911–12 a year of special emphasis on Christian work among and by men and boys; and through the special campaigns of this year, to bring to the Church a permanent accession of membership and working strength from among the men and boys who are at present untouched by, or only loosely related to, the Christian Church. The idea of such an aggressive Christian campaign among men has been in the thought of some of the Church brotherhoods for some time, as well as in the plans of the Young Men's Christian Association through its International Committee. The great success of the Laymen's Missionary Movement in arousing missionary interest among American business and professional men has proved the practicability of such a campaign; and during the last summer and fall, the idea that had thus taken root in the minds and plans of several religious organizations quite independently of each other, has found expression in this well-organized and comprehensive movement.

"Federated in this movement are the Church brotherhoods of the Episcopal, Baptist, Congregational, Disciples, Lutheran, Methodist, United Brethren, and Presbyterian denominations; the International Sunday-school Association, and the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations. Its control is vested in a general committee (called the Committee of Ninety-seven), representing all the participating organizations and all parts of Canada and the United States. The chairman of this committee is Mr. J. G. Cannon, president of the Fourth National Bank, of New York City, and one of the most prominent financiers of that city; and among the well-known members of the committee are Hon. W. J. Bryan; Hon. H. B. F. MacFarland, of Washington, Judge S. P. Spencer, of St. Louis, Mr. Francis W. Parker, of Chicago, and many other leaders in the business and professional life of the country. The 'campaign leader' is Mr. Fred B. Smith, the successful evangelist to men, of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations."

FRED B. SMITH.

Of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., who will be campaign leader of the "Men-and-Religion Forward Movement."

The methods of work which the movement proposes are described as "unique and aggressive enough to justify its hope of bringing the claims of the Christian life and service attractively and forcibly to the attention of the men and boys of the country." No one, apparently, will be overlooked by such a carefully organized scheme as this:

"Beginning in September, 1911, and continuing through until May, 1912, eight-day campaigns will be held in ninety chief cities of the United States and Canada by 'teams' of experts in the various lines of Christian work for and by men and boys. In each city the campaign will be thoroughly prepared for, through prayer and aggressive work, by a local committee of 100 men representing all the cooperating organizations, and its results will be followed up and conserved with similar care. The campaign in each city will consist, not only of evangelistic and inspirational meetings, but of institutes for training in successful methods of work for and by men and boys. Following these central campaigns, similar but smaller campaigns will then be organized in from eight to twenty smaller cities surrounding each of the ninety main centers. In this way it is hoped to make the Christian religion a matter of personal concern and thought for the entire manhood of the two countries during the year 1911–12; and while the movement as an organization will then have served its purpose and cease to be, the results which it hopes to achieve will be permanent.

"The object of the movement has been officially defined as 'an effort to secure the personal acceptance of Jesus Christ by the individual manhood and boyhood of our time, and their permanent enlistment in the program of Jesus Christ as the world program of daily affairs.' In other words, stress will be laid on four chief aspects of the Christian gospel: Personal commitment and devotion to Jesus Christ as Savior and Lord; the deepening of the personal spiritual life through Bible study and prayer; the application of the Christian spirit and program to all the relations and problems of life, industrial, political, and social; and the extension of this Christian cause and gospel to the ends of the earth. The message of the movement is thus to be at once evangelistic, devotional, social, and missionary; it is to be a call to deeper life, and a call to larger service."

It is too early to forecast results, but Mr. John R. Mott, the leader of the Students' Volunteer Movement, is quoted in this prophetic strain:

"If the conditions on which God works through men and human organizations are met—the conditions of careful preparation, hearty cooperation, self-sacrificing devotion, and above all, united prayer in the strong sense of complete dependence on God—the results may be greater than our expectations or plans, as works of God always are. The most valuable and abiding of these results will not be calculable in statistics, even tho, as the movement hopes, 100,000 boys and men may be led to the personal following of Christ through its agency. Not the least of these intangible, but very real, results will be a new demonstration to the world and a new conviction on the part of the churches themselves, of the essential unity of the Christian churches of whatever name when once they set themselves whole-heartedly to the tasks to which Christ calls them in the twentieth century."

Such a movement partakes of the nature of "specialization," not dissimilar to the work applied to the Louisiana swamps to turn them into rice-fields, or the sage-brush deserts of Colorado, now fertile through irrigation. This thought is treated by Fayette L. Thompson in *The Christian Advocate* (New York), where he writes:

"Just recently it has begun to be appreciated that the gospel appeal could be so specialized as to come with peculiar power to those for whom this specialization was intended. We are now beginning to ask, What are the peculiar elements in the methods and messages of Jesus Christ which will especially apply to men? In just what manner does the gospel relate itself to the life of men and to the peculiar needs of men living in these times? Just how can its presentation be so specialized as to appeal with peculiar power and effectiveness to present life conditions? How can the religious teacher so interpret and state these eternal truths as to challenge the attention of resolute, purposeful men and enlist their manly, enthusiastic cooperation in the promulgation of the program of Jesus Christ?

"Increasingly a goodly number of men are feeling that here is a field for 'specialization' quite as worthy and commanding as the swamp lands of Louisiana or the deserts of Colorado."

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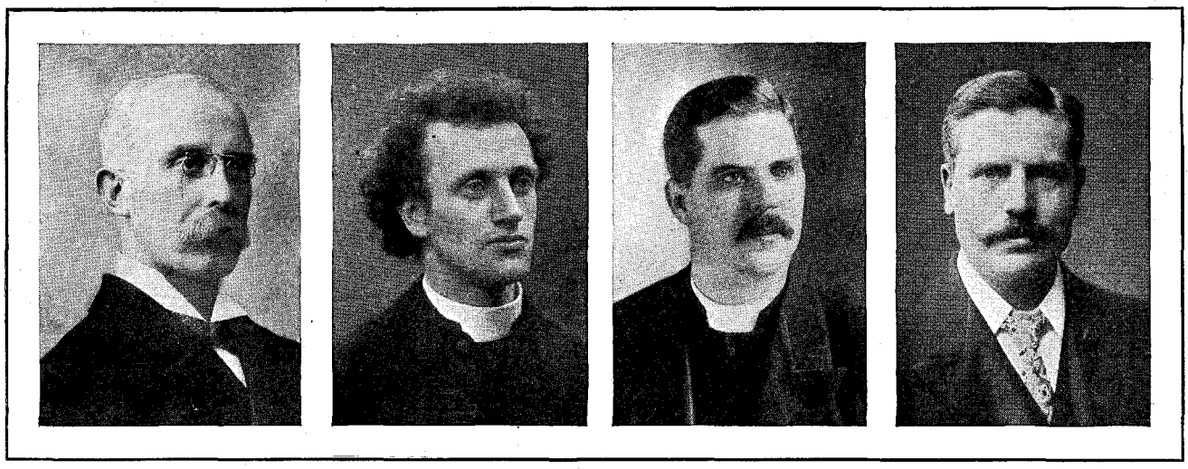

REV. J. A. JOWETT, New pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

DR. HUGH BLACK, Of Union Theological Seminary, soon to settle in Montclair, N. J.

DR. S. PARKES CADMAN, Of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn.

DR. CHARLES F. AKED, At present pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

BRITISH PASTORS WHO HAVE BEEN DRAWN TO AMERICAN PULPITS.

OUR IMPORTED PASTORS

RECIPROCITY in the pulpit would be a good thing for England and America, suggests the Rev. Frederick Lynch. He is moved to this thought by the reported acceptance of a Fifth Avenue pulpit by the Rev. J. A. Jowett, of Birmingham, England. We have as great preachers in America as these who come from England, he asserts, and he is therefore led to question if it is not time for "our British brethren to return the compliment and invite some American preachers to fill their vacant pulpits." Not only do Dr. Aked, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, and Dr. Hugh Black suggest this thought of one-sided favors to Dr. Lynch by their more recent coming to these shores, but in *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York) he calls the roll of a rather long list of importations, beginning with John Hall, and continuing with Robert Collyer and Dr. William S. Rainsford. Dr. George A. Gordon, of the Old South Church, Boston, might be added, for he is the gift of Scotland to this country. Only he differs from the others in that he adopted America as his home before entering the ministry. "Besides being one of our greatest preachers he is foremost among the religious thinkers of the day." Dr. Jowett is described in these words:

"He is different from any of these that have come before him. He is a prince of sermon-makers. Every sentence is as finely chiseled as the stone that goes into the perfect cathedral. His expositions of Scripture are luminous and suggestive. He is an artist with the voice. He makes the truth of the New Testament as new as tho it were uttered yesterday. He leaves a great and prosperous church to come to America—a church that has been fortunate in its pastors. Dr. Dale was pastor there for many years. Under Dr. Jowett's pastorate Digby Hall, an imposing parochial house, has been built. Dr. Jowett will find many friends in America."

A lay view of this interchange is to be found in a forcibly exprest editorial in *The Evening Journal* (New York). It concerns itself mainly with the imputation that fashionable churches in America find it necessary to bring their preachers from abroad. We read:

"Theatrical managers tell us that for 'leading young men' they can take only Englishmen. They say that the voices of native-born Americans are crude, and their manners not very good. They don't know how to get in or out of a room, and, in fact, while they are very nice individuals on the sidewalk, they don't look or act sufficiently like 'gentlemen' on the stage.

"Just now we are not defending American actors, we are wondering why it is that American native-born preachers are not suited to the most fashionable American churches and the highest American salaries—low as they are.

"Surely an English accent is not absolutely necessary to salvation.

"Surely the gentlemen—especially the very rich ones—of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church ought to PREFER an American. For the clergyman who has charge of that church has got American sins to deal with, American sinners, American methods. And it is hardly to be supposed that an innocent Dr. Jowett from Birmingham will have any conception of the sorts of deviltry that his very prosperous American Trust parishioners have been up to. And if he doesn't know what they have been doing, how can he possibly know how to pray for them or save them?

"*The Evening Journal* suggests that American sinners, up to date in the latest kind of American sins, and presumably bound to start on their long eternal journey from American soil, are in need of the mediation of somebody thoroughly acquainted with American temptations. AN AMERICAN PREACHER WOULD BE THE THING.

"Incidentally in that Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church there are many rich men who feel that THEIR BUSINESS couldn't possibly go on without protection. Why not let the clergymen home-born and home-educated have a little of that protection? There is no body of men less selfish than the preachers, none that think more of spiritual or less of material results. But it is rather discouraging to have the rich souls of the community publicly declare that home-made salvation is not good enough for them. Foreign pictures, butlers, wines, and now even foreign preachers! Give home talent a chance."

Another aspect of Dr. Jowett's coming that has been discust in the papers is the salary that the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church has offered him in return for his ministrations. It seems to be over twice the amount of the salary he has been receiving in Birmingham, and the clergyman's view of its munificence is said to have been exprest to the trustees of the church in these words:

"I am sure I shall not need the large stipend you so graciously offered me, and when I meet the officers of the church I shall seek their judgment as to what is the equivalent to the stipend I am receiving in my present charge. This will make me perfectly happy in my work."

Such an unusual view draws this comment from the New York *World*:

"Dr. Jowett at present receives £1,000, the specie equivalent of $4,866.50. The Fifth Avenue Church offered him $12,000. The officers of the church must now judge what may be the New York equivalent of $4,866.50 in Birmingham.

"When they have found it, the measure it will give of their careful and expert determination of the extent to which tariffs on food, clothing, and other necessaries, trust methods in distribution, delay and denial of rapid transit, and other causes have raised the cost of living in New York will interest the people at least as much as does Dr. Jowett's magnanimous disclaimer."

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SAVING FRANCE'S LITTLE CHURCHES

THE LITTLE churches of France, falling into decay under the Separation Law for lack of funds for repairs, have found a champion in the Academician Maurice Barrès. Cathedrals and churches of importance are kept up because they are "classed as buildings of national interest for their historical associations or their artistic character, and as such will be preserved." But no one is responsible for the little edifices scattered through the provincial towns and villages, points out a writer in *The Tablet* (London). The municipalities have "no wish to expend money on the preservation of buildings in which they have no interest and the purpose of which is hateful to them." Catholic congregations are allowed to occupy them to avoid tumults, but the congregations have no power and often no means to do what is necessary. Mr. Barrès recently spoke in the Chamber against this neglect and called upon Premier Briand to answer what the Government would do. Some of the facts which he brought forward to picture the sad lot of the little churches are thus stated in this Catholic journal:

"The municipalities he divided into three classes: first, those which without any reasonable excuse refuse to incur expenditure on the churches which have become their property; secondly, those which decline to cooperate with Catholics who are ready to find part of the expense; and, thirdly, those which will neither do the work themselves nor allow Catholics to do it. As an example of the first, M. Barrès told how at Lignières, tho the commune had obtained a sum of 15,000 francs from the old *fabrique*, the Mayor simply closed the church on the plea that it was dangerous. To illustrate the doings of the second class he quoted the case of Souvigné in the department of Deux-Sèvres, where the municipal authorities had decided to pull down the belfry. Against this course Catholics remonstrated that it would be better to spend the cost of demolition on repairs, and allow them to make up the difference. To this, however, the Council would not agree, tho they eventually closed with an offer by which Catholics undertook the whole cost. Of the third category M. Barrès brought forward several flagrant instances. Thus at Méricourt in the Pas-de-Calais, and at Buxeuil in the Aube district, where the curés offered to be responsible for the necessary repairs, permission was gracelessly refused. At Ville-sur-Arce, where all that was necessary was a little repair to the entrance of the nave, the Mayor avenged himself for an action for damages brought against him by the curé by refusing to allow the work to be done, and by shutting up that part of the church. Again, at Saint-Gervais-sur-Couches, being unable to get a reply to his offer to carry out the repairs necessary, the curé applied to the Sub-Prefect to allow him to have the church examined by an architect. But this was refused on the excuse that the curé had nothing to do with the church, and the Mayor declined to ask that an architect should be brought in."

After such an enumeration of instances, *The Tablet* thinks it "difficult to deny that there is a deliberate plan for the demolition of the smaller churches of France." Mr. Briand's reply to Mr. Barrès was not without hope, tho it was couched in the language of diplomacy. He said that "with good will on the part of Catholics, even the lowly village churches might be saved." "Let M. Barrès appeal to them; he would be listened to; while the Administration, on its part, would never refuse to cooperate in an effort for the preservation of the churches and would employ every means for that end." The *Temps* (Paris) observes that Mr. Barrès's "stories of barbarism must not deceive us into thinking that M. Barrès was telling of a voyage to the heart of Africa. It is here, in the pleasant land of France, that these things are done." We also read:

"The *République Française* has been equally outspoken. Brushing aside all talk of associations, and pointing to the force of the facts set forth, the Republican journal tells the Radicals that they must give up 'the idea that the exercise of worship is to be a sort of reward to Catholics who are their obedient servants.' Even the *Nouvelles* was compelled to say that such methods were a gross disservice to the Republic and that 'respectable Anticlericalism' had no need of the barbarous malice that vents itself on the old walls of village churches."

FAILURE OF "LIBERAL" THEOLOGY

THAT "LIBERAL" theology has made an almost utter failure in Germany is asserted by one of its leading spokesmen in a liberal religious organ. It consists too much of mere negation, he thinks, and has no strong faith in anything. The masses have rejected it, and the educated have accepted it only in small numbers. Practically it is a failure, and he demands a reconstruction along new lines, with new ideals and new methods. This courageous liberal is Rev. Dr. Rittelmeyer, of Nuremberg, and he writes in the *Christliche Welt* (Tübingen). Here are the main points of his argument:

Let us ask honestly what results modern theology has attained practically. As far as the great masses of workingmen are concerned practically nothing has been gained. They either do not understand it or they distrust it. All the public discussions and popularization of modern critical views have not found any echo or sympathy among the ranks of the laboring people.

And how about the educated classes? It has long since been the boast and hobby of advanced theology that it and it alone will satisfy the religious longings of the educated man who has broken with the traditional dogma and doctrines of orthodox Christianity. But what are the actual facts in the case? It is a fact that there are a considerable number among the educated who thankfully confess that they can accept Christianity only in the form in which it is taught by the advanced theologian. But how exceedingly small this number is! A periodical like the *Christliche Welt*, the only paper of its kind, has not been able to secure more than five thousand subscribers, altho its contributors are the most brilliant in the land of scholars and thinkers; while periodicals that are exponents of the older views are read by tens and even hundreds of thousands. There are whole classes of society among the educated who are antagonistic to liberal tendencies in religion. Among these are the officers in the army and the navy, practitioners of the technical arts and of engineering, and almost to a man the whole world of business. It is foolish to close our eyes to these facts.

What is the matter? asks this writer. What is the weakness of liberal and advanced theological thought? These are some of the answers:

"One trouble is that modern theology has entirely grown out of criticism. Its weakness is intellectualism; it is a negative movement. We can understand the cry of the orthodox, that advanced theology is eliminating one thing after the other from our religious thought, and then asks, What is left? True, we answer, God is left. But is it not the case that the modern God-Father faith is generally a very weak and attenuated faith in a Providence and nothing more? And on this subject too we quarrel among ourselves, whether a God-Father troubles himself about little things only or about great things too, such as the forgiveness of sins. We do the same thing with Jesus. We speak of him as of a unique personality, as the highest revelation of the Father, and the like, but always connected with a certain skeptical undercurrent of thought; but we do not appreciate him in his deepest soul and in the great motives of his life. He is not for modern theology what he is for orthodoxy, the Savior of the world and the Redeemer of mankind."

Quite naturally this open confession of a pronounced liberal attracts more than ordinary attention. The liberal papers, including the *Christliche Welt* itself, pass it by without further comment, but the conservatives speak out boldly. Representative of the latter is the *Evangelische Lutherische Kirchenzeitung* of Leipzig, which says:

"The psychological and spiritual solution of Rittelmeyer's problem is not so hard to find. The soul of man can not live on negations. To stir the soul there must be positive principles and epoch-making historical facts, such as are offered by the scriptural teachings of Christ and his words. There can be religious life only where there is faith in him who is the truth and the life. Liberal theology has failed because it has nothing to offer."

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CURRENT POETRY

"PROSPERITY," said Bacon, "dost best discover vice; but adversity dost best discover virtue." "The Want," in *The Pall Mall Gazette*, elaborates this theme. The poem is a frank facing of a problem very present to many a rich home, and incidentally the selection is a beautiful example of the force of simple, clear diction.

The Want

BY STEPHEN PHILLIPS

Wife, tho the massy table gleams
With glass and silver rare,
And glows with many a far-sought bloom,
Which maketh sweet the air,

A thought is knocking at my brain,
A question at my heart:
Why are we two, who seem so near,
So drearily apart?

Since never doubt, or soil of faith,
Nor wavering of a thought,
Nor wrong that rushes into words,
Has this division wrought.

No silent ebbing of belief,
Nor hands that vainly crave,
Nor sight, of all illusion cured,
Nor glamour in its grave,

Estrange; a kindness yet abides,
The gray of what was green;
Yet some inexorable want
Broodeth our souls between.

True, that no child to us is born,
To bind us with its eyes,
Or with its babble closer draw,
Its chuckle toward the skies.

But oh, the want is deep within!
We shrink and we congeal
In dreadful gliding of a life,
Where oiled is every wheel.

The shining horses without noise
Waft us on cushioned seat;
And softest carpets give no sound
Back to our moving feet.

On straw, without some stricken house,
How dull the traffic rolls!
So muffled all the mighty world
Passes our languid souls.

Hence! let us fly a mortal ease,
And share the common strife!
Into the human welter plunge,
And lose ourselves in life!

The didactic, masculine muse of Ella Wheeler Wilcox often tires us with prose preaching. But now and again, as in "The Squanderer," from *The Cosmopolitan*, it rises into a splendid song.

The Squanderer

BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

God gave him passions, splendid as the sun;
Meant for the lordliest purposes, a part
Of nature's full and fertile mother heart,
From which new systems and new stars are spun.
And now, behold, behold, what he has done!
In Folly's court and carnal Pleasures' mart
He flung the wealth life gave him at the start.
(This, of all mortal sins, the deadliest one.)

At dawn he stood, potential, opulent,
With virile manhood, and emotions keen
And wonderful with God's creative fire.
At noon he stands, with Love's large fortune spent
In petty traffic, unproductive, mean—
A pauper, curst with impotent desire.

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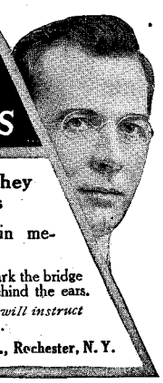

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A world-weary Hungarian elegy from *Harper's Weekly*.

The Return

(From the Hungarian of Joseph Kiss)

By Shaemas O'Sheel

I have returned and set my wearied feet
Upon the accustomed path I sought to flee:
I have grown wise and know that this is meet;
I have been chastened and have learned to see.

The flood of my desire did not fail,
And toward delight until the last I yearned:
Only, I saw the sun sink low, and pale;
I saw winged spirits broken, and I learned.

I sailed the seas and found no Happy Isles;
To the old port my battered ship comes in:
Some task there is I yet may do daywhiles;
Night will come soon and cover away my sin.

I sought too greatly and my heart is void:
Spirit of Life, altho my time is brief,
Pour yet one molten moment unalloyed—
Not joy, not joy, but some redeeming grief!

From the tone of world-weariness and cynicism that pervades "Leaves of Life" (The McGregor Company) we should take the author to be very young. But several poems in the book are a little above the average, and "Spurned Love," which we quote, not only contains promise but a certain degree of fulfilment.

Spurned Love

Because the heart's blood mounting to her brow
Glowed like far-flaming Northern Lights;
Because the beauty of her slender throat
Shone white as snow-tipt mountain heights;
Because the burning glory of her hair
Burst on the sight like spun star-shine;
Because her melting eyes once smiled on me
I swore that men should know her mine.

Because I came on knees before her shrine,
Begged leave to kiss her garments' train;
Because in scorn she spurned me from her feet,
Her eyes agleam with high disdain;
Because of all the creatures of this earth
She first had passed me lightly by;
Because of this, her pride of self and birth,
I swore to God that she should die.

Because that hour when last we stood alone
She hurled my words back in my face;
Because she stood beneath my gleaming knife,
And mocked in her stern pride of race;
Because of all her charm of face and form,
Her milk-white throat, her high-flung head;
Because she crusht my heart and spurned my love
She walks to-night among the dead.

A stray song from the *Living Age*, that we have just discovered among our miscellaneous clippings. It is worth reprinting.

Ave Soror

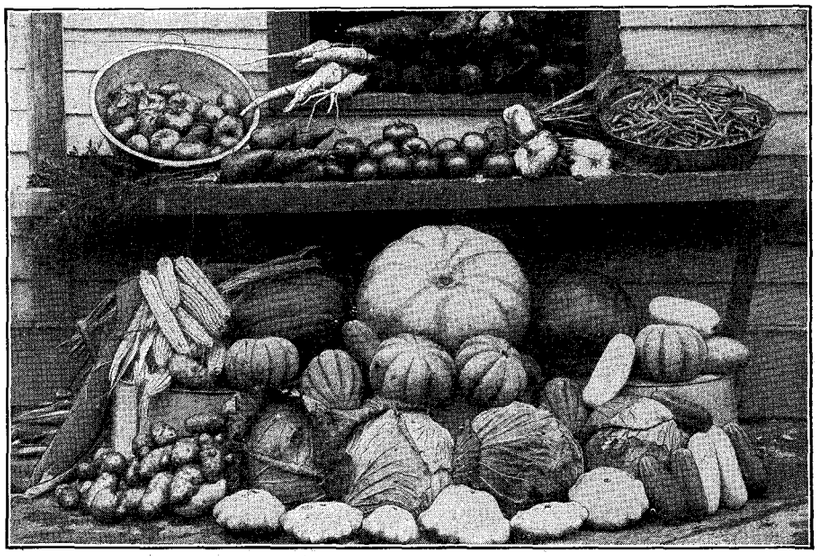
By Henry Newbolt

I left behind the ways of care,
The crowded hurrying hours,
I breathed again the woodland air,
I plucked the woodland flowers:

Bluebells as yet but half awake,
Primroses pale and cool,
Anemones like stars that shake
In a green twilight pool—

On these still lay an enchanted shade,
The magic April sun;
With my own child a child I strayed
And thought the years were one.

As through the copse she went and came
My senses lost their truth;
I called her by the dear dead name
That sweetened all my youth.



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On a patch of ground containing 840 square feet, C. C. Woodruff, of Illinois, raised produce that netted him $51.34—or at the rate of $2618 per acre. He probably could not have made that much on a full acre, but his figures go to show how many ways there are to make and save money in the ordinary small garden. There is money in back yards.

If Your Garden Isn't Producing Good Profit
It's Not the Garden's Fault

There is a gold mine in your garden if you know how to find it. You don't have to seek far or work hard to locate it. You simply have to *know* a few things, either by experience or from some one who is an expert garden-miner. One of the latter now offers to owners of small gardens the new booklet

"GARDEN GOLD"

written to show you how to get produce and profits out of your garden. Hundreds and thousands of people have done it—men like Chas. C. Woodruff, of Illinois, who raised fifty-five dollars' worth of produce on 840 square feet of ground—at the rate of $2,805 worth per acre a season; or H. S. Weber, a Pennsylvania gardener, who figured his year's receipts on a patch of seven acres at $1700.

Read these subject headings that occur here and there in this great little book, and then read how you can get it at a bargain:

"Locating the Garden Mine," "Small Areas Most Profitable," "The Secret of Drawing Fertility from the Air," "Planting Pointers," "Methods of Keeping Moisture in Soils," "Storing for High Winter Prices," "$500 Annually per Acre" (from Celery), "Sweet Potatoes, a Paying Specialty," "How to Market Vegetables," etc., etc.

Reduce the Cost of Living

If you raise no garden vegetables for market, you can still raise them for your own table; it is amazing how even a tiny back yard can cut down huckster bills. All it needs is intelligent care and a handbook that is especially adapted for **money-making in small patches** of ground—in other words, "Garden Gold."

There is only one way to get this new and valuable work, and that is with Farm Journal.

Farm Journal comes once a month, and each copy is a kind of little brother to "Garden Gold." It is an intimate, friendly, neighborly sort of paper with well written departments that will appeal to every member of your family. Every page is full of the soundest, most practical reading, the most helpful information on gardening, poultry, horses, berries, fruit, the dairy, and all the multitude of farm interests. A splendid new series of articles called "Back to the Soil," by city people who have actually gone to the country, and who give the most absorbing accounts of their successes or failures. Farm Journal is the standard agricultural paper of the world. Has 750,000 subscribers already, and insists on a full million. Regardless of what you may think *now*, it is the paper for you if you have a back yard, a berry patch, a fruit tree, a few hens, or any patch of ground as large as a napkin. Unlike any other paper.

Farm Journal for balance of 1911 and all 1912 and one copy of "Garden Gold," postpaid 50c

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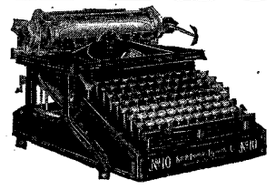

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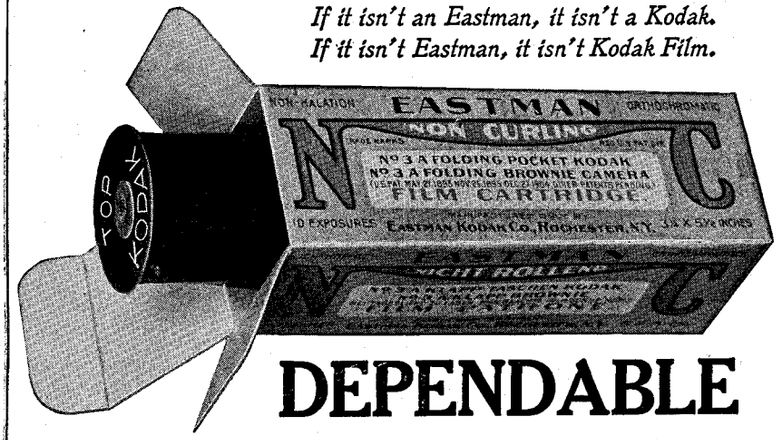

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

DR. REDER'S "ORDER OF THE BATH"

THE title of "Commander of the Bath" seems to be due Dr. A. R. Reder, Chief of the Board of Health of Aurora, Ill., who began his régime with the peremptory order to the inhabitants to "take a bath or go to jail." As we read the story in *Harper's Weekly*, it seems that Aurora has a population of some 31,000, largely made up of Hungarians, Rumanians, Lithuanians, Slavs, and Mexicans, huddled together in small frame huts, unsanitary, and without any provisions for baths or running water, or even for any water at all. Dr. Reder found as many as twenty persons sleeping in one room no more than twenty feet long, fifteen feet wide, and six feet high, in a city with no public baths. Yet these atrocious conditions existed among the foreign population through no fault of their own, but because of the unclean quarters provided for them. Yet, as Dr. Reder says, "This foreign element is of a thrifty good-nature, possessing good physique, and not of the 'race-suicide' type"; and, naturally, they believed that so long as they were housed and huddled together by Americans, who rented them places without accommodations to promote cleanliness, they were doing what was right. They had no one to tell them what to do, and nothing to do it with. We read on:

With an outbreak of disease threatening in consequence of these conditions, upon taking office Dr. Reder issued an order that every one should take a bath at least once a week, under pain of imprisonment.

Then he framed a set of rules and regulations for the promotion of public health and had them printed on cards in the various languages of the people living in Aurora. These were posted everywhere—in every room of every house or hut occupied by the poorer classes; and the people were notified that city officers would visit their homes each week to see that the rules were enforced. This was not all. Dr. Reder compelled the property-owners to provide water-basins, water, and, in many cases, bath-tubs for their poor and ignorant tenants.

The rules issued were as follows:

NOTICE TO HOUSEHOLDERS AND PROPERTY-OWNERS

By order of the Board of Health, City of Aurora

The following rules and regulations pertaining to health must be observed, under penalty of the law:

1. All rooms must be kept clean and well ventilated, especially sleeping-rooms.
2. Floors must be thoroughly swept each day and scrubbed at least once a week.
3. Not more than two persons may sleep in a small room, and not more than five in a moderate-sized room, size to be determined by Health Officer.
4. Windows must be kept open in all bedrooms.
5. Yards must be kept free from all rubbish, slops, and refuse. This breeds disease.

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6. Keep your homes as free from flies as possible.

7. Inmates of all houses must not spit on the floors.

8. All persons are requested to bathe at least once each week.

9. Bed-clothing must be thoroughly aired at least once a week.

10. Water-closets, sinks, wash-bowls, etc., must be kept strictly clean.

11. Place garbage in regulation garbage-cans and set them out on day of collection.

12. The above rules must be strictly observed, and any violation will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

The City Health Officer will visit your places each week to see that the rules are enforced.

By order of the Board of Health,
Dr. REDER, Health Officer.
FRANK MICHELS, Chief of Police.

The effect of these orders was wonderful. Dr. Reder proved that people do not always live like hogs from choice, and that all that is needed is a little health education, for which the people are eager and thankful.

"In places where they never knew there was such a thing as a bath-tub they now have them and use them," says Dr. Reder. "The people take to the water like ducks. Far above my expectations, these people, who had never known what it meant to take a bath, have obeyed the order to the letter."

Not a single arrest for failing to take a bath was necessary, and so far there has not been a single prosecution for failing to comply with the health orders.

"This is a big start, especially in a city without public baths," says Dr. Reder. "What our cities and towns need most of all are free public baths, but, as in the case of Aurora, if the people are told what to do for their health, and if landlords are compelled to furnish water and bath-tubs to tenants who pay for these things, the people will be clean."

Such a crusade as this of Dr. Reder's in Aurora is an innovation. How many persons in all our cities, especially in our larger cities, go unwashed for weeks—months—at a time! In many tenements, well fitted with bath-tubs, the ignorant inhabitants dump coal and wood—anything and everything into them except water and themselves. As Dr. Reder says, what the people need is health education. Why not educate them in the use of water and bath-tubs?

Our public schools are doing much toward teaching children to be clean, and many of our newer school-houses are equipped with shower-baths for both girls and boys; and when a pupil enters the class-room showing signs of not having had a bath "for a long time," down he or she goes for a bath.

The movement has spread far and wide. In the public schools of Norway and Sweden there are regular classes in the art of bathing, where the children are taught cleanliness. In place of desks are sunken individual bath-tubs. The children get into the tubs, the water is turned on, and they are taught how to bathe. In Baltimore and in Kansas City, Missouri, which are not blest with public bath-houses, the ordinary fire hydrant serves the purpose, a rubber hose being attached and water sprayed on the children in the street.

There is no city or town, however small,

NEW ENGLAND stands for conservatism, sound morals and solid principles of doing business. The conservatism of the New Englander is proverbial—the progressiveness and stability of New England industries is fast becoming a topic of keen interest to the investing public all over America.

Thomas C. Perkins

Stocks of New England manufacturing companies, and especially of its best textile industries, have proved and are today one of the safest and best opportunities for investing money, particularly for those who have had the foresight to buy them when they were originally issued.

I have a large clientele of investors of moderate means, who have sought my advice and guidance in the investment of their savings and income for years past. I have won their confidence by sane and safe advice regarding the stocks which I have recommended as safe and profitable investments. I personally subject every security I recommend to a rigid investigation.

I am a specialist in the best dividend paying New England manufacturing stocks. The man with one hundred dollars to invest has just as good a chance as the one with ten thousand. It makes no difference where you live, you can do business with me by mail to your entire satisfaction.

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One of the best New England textile manufacturing stocks to be bought today is the 7% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Cumulative Preferred Stock of USWOCO MILLS to net 6.36%. The following are the fundamental points about this stock:

1. The property is the most modern and up-to-date worsted mill in the United States.

2. It is controlled and operated by the United States Worsted Company, a six million dollar Corporation, whose trade methods, selling organization, and management are second to none in the country.

3. Through the operation of the terms of the lease, this Preferred Stock is secured, principal and interest, by the United States Worsted Company, and this security amounts substantially to the same thing as an underlying mortgage on the entire property of the United States Worsted Company, making the payment of interest and ultimate retirement of principal a moral certainty.

4. Under this same lease there is a sinking fund provided, which will afford a good market for this stock at all times and at assured prices.

5. No mortgage can ever be placed upon this plant without the consent of the preferred stockholders.

6. The stock is limited to a total issue of $1,000,000 and cannot be increased. It cannot be called or retired until January 1st, 1931, or thereafter, and only then at not less than $115 per share plus accrued dividend, so that the purchaser of this stock at the present market price will receive on his investment 6.36% for twenty years, and in addition every year his investment becomes more secure through the action of the Sinking Fund.

7. The demand for the product of the United States Worsted Company has been so great that they have been obliged to operate their four present plants night and day for some time past, and the construction of the Uswoco Mills is for the purpose of taking care of the rapidly growing business.

8. The Old Colony Trust Company, of Boston, the largest and best known banking institution in New England, has been engaged as trustee for the stockholders, to receive all money under the terms of the lease, to see to it that the lease is lived up to in every particular, to pay the quarterly dividends as they become due and to administer the sinking fund. This fact guarantees beyond peradventure that all the terms of the agreement will be performed to the letter.

9. The net earnings of the United States Worsted Company for the past year exceeded five times the amount necessary to pay the year's dividends on the Uswoco Preferred Stock.

I shall be pleased to send you a circular relating to the United States Worsted Company and the 7% Preferred Stock of the Uswoco Mills which I have prepared and which is based on my personal investigation of the conditions. Send for circular A.

The present price of the stock is $110 a share, to net 6.36%. You can buy one share or one thousand.

Send for list of over forty of the leading banks in New England, with whom I carry deposits and do business, to any of whom you may write for references as to my record and integrity.

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BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS WATER

The habit that cures.

ASK your physician what will cure you of chronic rheumatism, gout, gravel, or Bright's disease. If he is honest and frank with you, he will answer, "Nothing will cure you without a CHANGE IN YOUR HABITS OF LIFE."

Ask him if your habits as to *drinking* are important, and see if he doesn't answer, "Most important of all."

If he seems reluctant to tell you *what* to drink, say: "Doctor, if I got into the habit of taking a glass of BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS WATER three or four times a day, how would it affect my health?"

Then listen carefully to his answer, and think it over.

Remember, BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS WATER is not a *medicine*, it is a pure natural water. Drinking it is THE HABIT THAT CURES. Get an unquenchable thirst, drink it every hour, drink it to *excess* if you can.

Ask your doctor what the effect will be.

If you don't like to ask him this, write and ask *us* what eminent physicians have said about the effect of this "Buffalo drinking habit" on people who had your trouble.

BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS WATER is a natural mineral water, from the historic Buffalo Springs in Virginia. It is known the world over for its peculiar medicinal powers, especially in rheumatism, gout, gravel, diabetes, Bright's disease, gall stones, and all diseases caused by uric acid.

It is bottled in a modern sanitary plant right at the springs, just as it bubbles from the rock, pure and unadulterated, under the direction of a competent bacteriologist.

It is put up in new sterilized half-gallon bottles, which are *never refilled*. Each cork bears a SEAL with this TRADE-MARK stamped on it.

It is sold everywhere by leading druggists, grocers, and mineral water dealers.

If not on sale near you, write us, giving your dealer's name, and we will see that you are supplied.

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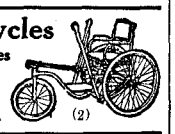

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that need go without public bath-houses. The Free Public Bath Commission of the city of Baltimore has successfully installed portable bath-houses of wood and sheet-iron for a very small cost, easily within the reach of any community. What is more, in the beginning this commission put up tent shower-baths on vacant lots and on street corners at a most trifling expenditure. The only thing necessary is a fire hydrant, or a pump, for the water.

Health-Officer Reder of Aurora says that the city is not installing any public baths, because it has not the money just now, but when he and the other city officials learn of the inexpensive public bath-houses in Baltimore there will, no doubt, be some installed without further delay.

The Fox River, which divides Aurora into an east and a west side, like so many of our beautiful Eastern streams, is defiled by sewage. Batavia, Geneva, and many other up-river towns dump their sewage into the Fox River, but, in spite of this and even when the river is in a very low stage in the summer-time, many persons, particularly children, bathe in its waters for want of something better.

One of the principal occupations of the Slavs, Rumanians, Lithuanians, Hungarians, and Mexicans in and around Aurora is the digging of sewers and the laying of sewer-pipes, but, altho they are working for sanitary sewage disposal, they fail to heed the dangers they are themselves exposed to. These people do work Americans will not do, and, partly through fault of these same Americans, they live in uncleanness. In many cases these people use the cellars of their houses for bedrooms. The worst conditions were found by Dr. Reder among the Armenians.

As these people have only about 10 per cent. of women among them, they reside in boarding-houses, where overcrowding is inevitable. In one Armenian boarding-house in Aurora Dr. Reder found the boarding boss and his wife sleeping in one corner of the kitchen; in another corner was a stove near which was the "dining-room" table, and in the two remaining corners were beds for lodgers doing double shift for day and night workers. The boarding boss and his wife slept on the floor.

"These housing conditions are a disgrace to civilization," says Dr. Reder. "Such crowding, dirt, and filth is un-American, and should not be tolerated in any American city. But, as I have said, it is not so much the fault of the poor ignorant Armenian, Slav, and Lithuanian workers, who, being largely rural people, are not used to city barracks, as it is the greed of their landlords, who, I am sorry to have to admit, are in too many cases Americans, at least by birth."

Dr. Reder says that what helped to give him the idea of his radical health crusade—his now famous "take-a-bath-once-a-week-or-go-to-jail" order—was that, while making professional calls in the country, he noticed the care and attention the cattle, sheep, and hogs received, how careful the farmers were to keep them clean and their housing sanitary.

"The cattle, sheep, and hogs," says Dr. Reder, "were well cared for, kept clean, properly fed and housed, and isolated when sick. Public health is a public asset; a sound man can do more work than a sick man; therefore it behooves every one, employers especially, to promote public health, and a bath is the first and fundamental step."

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BEECHER'S HUMOR

GEN. HORATIO C. KING, who was a warm friend of Henry Ward Beecher, gives us some interesting reminiscences of him in *The Christian Endeavor World* (Boston). He was a college student when he first heard Beecher lecture, going twenty miles by omnibus to hear him, and was greatly imprest by the lecturer's "natural style" of oratory. But—

On my mentioning this incident to Mr. Beecher when I came to Brooklyn he smiled and replied that it cost him three years of continuous and arduous practise to acquire that so-called natural style, that as a youth he was timid and halting in speech and afraid of his own voice.

He took lessons in elocution under Lovell, the compiler of the old "United States Speaker," the pioneer of American collections, and haunted the woods to practise with only the trees and the birds for his audience. He recited set pieces and declaimed extempore, halloed, yelled, and gesticulated until he acquired almost perfect control of his voice and gesture and then went forth to charm and convince by an eloquence unparalleled in my experience.

It will surprize many to learn that "while his sermons were replete with illustration, he rarely told an anecdote." Indeed, we are told, "he had no verbal memory, and could never trust himself to quote a text or even to repeat the Lord's Prayer in the pulpit." Here are some instances of his humor:

The aptness of his illustration often aroused laughter, when if read as afterward printed it would scarcely provoke a smile. It was his inflection and manner that did it.

He could be caustic as well, as a smart but careless reporter learned to his discomfiture after writing to Mr. Beecher, "You made an ass of yourself last evening," referring to the latter's address at a Cleveland political meeting. Mr. Beecher promptly replied:

"*Dear Sir:* The Lord saved you the necessity of making an ass of yourself by making you one at the beginning, and his work stands sure."

It was many years ago, and all the participants have passed away, so I think I do not betray any confidence by telling a unique story of the great orator's ready wit. I shall, however, suppress the name of the chief actor, concealing him under the pseudonym of Smith. Suffice it to say that he was a multimillionaire and the practical owner of one of the great railroad systems of the country.

He had lost his wife, and the conventional period of mourning had not expired when he desired to go to Europe and take with him a new choice. So he arranged with Mr. Beecher for a private marriage, and that he would not file the certificate with the department of health, as required by law, until the public ceremony should be performed.

After the happy pair had left the house Mr. Beecher opened the slip of paper handed him by Mr. Smith, and found that it was a check for $1,500, not an extragavant fee for one of his enormous wealth, but a goodly gift for a man of Mr. Beecher's generous, not to say careless, nature. His check-book had no entries on the deposit side, and a notice of overdraft was the opportunity for the balance of

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It is *not* because you are grown up. It is because you work your bodily mechanism at high pressure—and yet do not give to it the intelligent care that a well-ordered machine must have.

It is because our modern sedentary unnatural life does not give proper exercise to your inner *vital* muscles—heart, lungs and abdominal organs. These are the muscles which really control the human organism—and they must be toned and sustained and strengthened by a system of correct, prescribed exercises—else these functions are impaired and your youth is gone *forever*.

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Doesn't your own experience prove this true? Don't you feel there is something you could do to check the growing inertia—the proverbial "tired feeling"? Then—is this subject worth your investigating?

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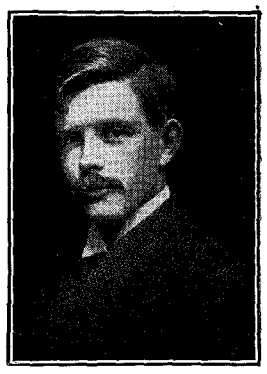

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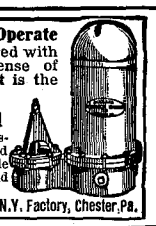

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John Wanamaker
New York

the entries by the bank, and never by Mr. Beecher.

At the end of the year Mr. Smith and his bride returned, and the public ceremony was then performed at Mr. Beecher's residence in the presence of witnesses. At its close, Mr. Smith handed Mr. Beecher an open check, which the latter saw at a glance was for another $1,500. With a merry twinkle in his lustrous eyes, Mr. Beecher looked up to the thrice-wedded groom, and said, "Oh, Mr. Smith, I wish you were a Mormon."

OKLAHOMA'S CATTLE QUEEN

WHEN a woman with "only fifteen children and a washtub" starts in at the age of fifty and proceeds to make a quarter of a million dollars in a few years, the question is quite likely to be asked, "How did she manage to do it?" Aunt Jane Applebee, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, known as the "Cattle Queen," and accredited with being the richest member of the Osage Indian Nation in Oklahoma, the wealthiest nation, per capita, in the world, answers this question, according to Ivah Dunklee, in *The American Magazine* (February), in these words:

"I had to; I couldn't let the children starve.

"When my first husband, August Captain, an interpreter known in Washington, D. C., died, he left us with very little to start business with. Even the quilts were worn out; and there I was out of the world—in the Indian Territory.

"First I took in washing, but I couldn't get ahead that way. Then I came to the conclusion that as long as the world existed, people must eat, and I decided I would help supply the world with food. So I determined to raise cattle.

"I washed and sewed until I had money enough to buy a cow, and that cow and her calf were the beginning of my herd.

"Every spring Texas cattlemen shipped thousands of cattle into the Territory. Sometimes a cow died, and if very young, her calf died. The cattlemen told me that I could have all the motherless calves, or mavericks, as they are called, and I spent days in the saddle roaming around over the range looking for the motherless calves."

Never were cattle attended to more faithfully, we are told. Nothing daunted this tall, gaunt woman.

One day a freshet, suddenly raising a stream, divided a cow from her calf, and the foolish cow was calling her calf to come to her. Into the rushing waters the intrepid woman plunged, and safely brought the calf across in her arms. "There wasn't any other way," she said; "I couldn't afford to lose that calf."

She soon won a reputation for honesty and industry. That brought success. There came a time when she had between two and three thousand head of cattle in the ranges, and when she began to buy them in $10,000 bunches, she earned the name of "The Cattle Queen." The writer continues:

In addition to the cares of her own large family of children, this big-hearted woman has taken into her home several orphan

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children belonging to her husband's people. About fourteen years ago she adopted a baby girl from a St. Louis orphan asylum, and is giving this foundling opportunities in education and the fine arts that she herself never had.

When a Cattle Queen, she married a Texas cattleman, Luther Applebee.

Seven years ago she gave up cattle-raising and moved to Tulsa. For four hundred dollars she purchased land that is to-day worth seventy-five thousand. Her home, occupying a valuable block, is set amid blossoming trees, shrubs, and flowers that she herself has set out. Flowers are her only luxury.

With all her money Aunt Jane has never spent a dollar in fine feathers for herself. She has never had a silk petticoat or a French hat, and has never had a day of what the world would call pleasure. She went to school but very little, yet she has a good collection of business and law books and is familiar with their contents. Often a group of blanket Indians are seen on her piazza, for frequently she acts as their interpreter, and her judgment is sought.

Tho not an Osage by birth, she has been brought up by them from infancy, married one of their tribe, and spent all but the last seven years of her life among them.

Now, at the age of eighty-two, she enjoys the reputation of being the richest member of the Osage nation, and as a seer and a prophet she is honored by the Osages.

"When I hear people say that they can't do anything because they have had no education and never had a chance I wonder what they would have done in my place," says Aunt Jane; "and I didn't begin the hand-to-hand battle of life until after I was fifty years of age."

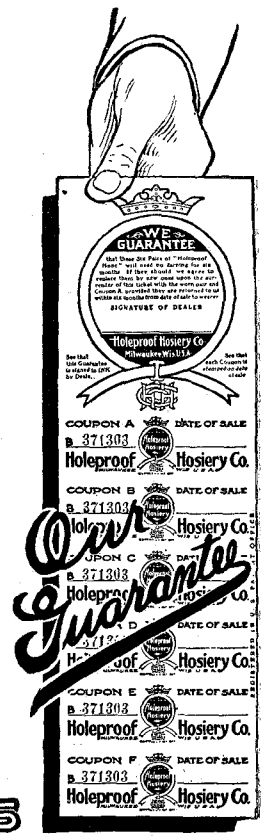
FROM NEWSBOY TO GOVERNOR

THIRTY years ago Ben W. Hooper, who was elected governor of Tennessee on November 8, 1910, by the Republicans and independent Democrats, was a newspaper waif on the streets of Knoxville. He was absolutely penniless—friendless. He claimed no relatives, nor did he know his parentage. A forlorn object for charity, answering simply to the name of Ben, he made himself, within a comparatively few years, a successful candidate for the governorship of the Volunteer State. In the New York *Tribune* we read:

Finally, some kind-hearted person saw the bright-eyed, brown-haired boy, with the word "determination" imprinted upon his face, wandering through the streets of the city, wasting precious moments, and the lad was placed in a local orphanage—the first home he had ever known. When the boy was ten years old, Dr. L. W. Hooper, a physician of Newport, declared he was the father of the boy, took him from the orphanage, placed him in his home at Newport, gave him his own name, inserting a middle initial, and he has since been called Ben W. Hooper.

Young Hooper was placed in the public schools of Newport, and proved to be one of the brightest boys in the school. He studied diligently, taking advantage of the opportunities afforded him, and determined to "amount to somethin'." Soon he completed the course of study prescribed for the schools in the little country town, and his father sent him to Carson-Newman College, a Baptist institution, from which he

Madam— Let US Keep the Stockings Whole



Why sit up nights with the darning when there is no need to darn stockings at all?

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Six pairs wear six months, or you get new hose free, and six pairs cost but $1.50 up to $3.00, according to finish and weight. So, for from three to six dollars a year, one can banish darning *forever*.

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Are Your Hose Insured?

(147)

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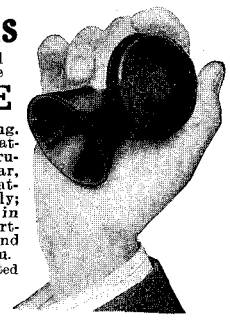

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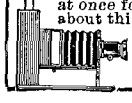

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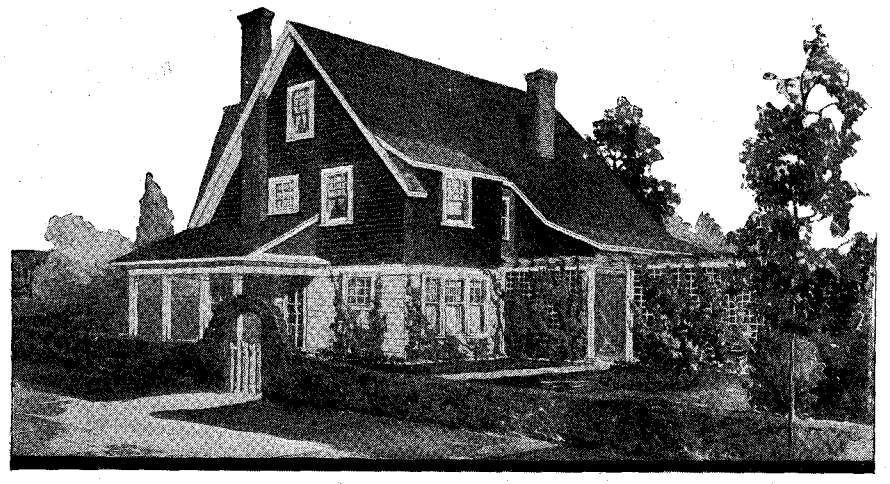

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"Tiles on the Porch Floor"
"Tiles for the Kitchen and Laundry"
"Tile for the Bathroom"

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was graduated with honors before he reached his majority. Returning to his home at Newport, he began the study of law in the office of a practising attorney. He entered into the public affairs of the town, was active in Young Men's Christian Association and church work, and soon became a deacon in the Baptist Church. At the time of his election to the governorship of Tennessee he was a member of the Newport Baptist Church choir. He possesses an excellent tenor voice.

To obtain funds to help support himself while reading law, Hooper served as road overseer in Cocke County. This was the first public office he ever held. In Cocke County it was generally understood that a person who could do nothing else would make a good road overseer. It was the duty of such an official to see that the property-owners and voters of the county went on to the highways two or three days each year and with pick and shovel "worked" the roads. Sometimes they made them more passable, sometimes more impassable. But Hooper made a good road overseer, and as a result of the knowledge of highways and their improvement gained while he was a boy and served as road overseer of his county he has already proposed a plan, which every one in the State says is feasible, for the building of a great highway from the northeast corner of the State to the southwest corner.

Soon young Hooper completed his law course, and was admitted to the bar, when he was barely twenty-one years old. He came to be looked upon as one of the leaders of the Republican party in municipal and county politics, and has become one of the best lawyers in the State.

Shortly after he was twenty-one years old he entered the race for the lower house of the State Legislature. His opponent was one of the oldest and shrewdest politicians in the county, but Hooper—a boy of twenty-one—defeated him at the game of politics and he was sent to the Legislature by a handsome majority. Older men who served with him during his first term declare that "that little Hooper boy from the mountains opposed everything the old-timers proposed."

But he pleased his constituents so well they returned him for another term. That was the last elective office to which he aspired until he ran for Governor. He returned to Newport and resumed the practise of law.

Ben Hooper wanted to make money. He decided that the practise of law was filling his coffers too slowly, and he borrowed money and invested in real estate in Newport. Soon he sold the property for twice the amount paid for it, and with that, supplemented with a sum borrowed, he purchased property in Oklahoma City, and later in Alabama and Texas. As a result of "tradin' in land," as Cocke County folks say, Ben Hooper has accumulated a fortune of more than $150,000, every cent of which he has made himself. Recently he gave $10,000 toward the establishment of an orphanage by one of the Knoxville Baptist churches in which children such as he was may be cared for. . . . . .

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War young Hooper was appointed captain of Company F, United States Volunteers, composed of boys from the mountains of East Tennessee, the majority being from his home county, Cocke. Men who served in the company of which Captain Hooper was the head say that he knew less about military tactics than the men composing his company; but he was captain just the same, and he came out of the war with a good record.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Who Won?—The late Duke of Wellington got a letter once from a lady, saying she was soliciting subscriptions for a certain church, and had taken the liberty to put his name down for £200, and hoped he would promptly send her a check for that amount. He forthwith replied that he would respond to the call; but he, too, was interested in a certain church which needed subscriptions, and, counting upon his correspondent's well-known liberality, he had put her down for £200. "And so," he concluded, "no money need pass between us."—*The Christian Register.*

Youthful Strategy.—MR. SLIMSON—"Willie, didn't you go to the trunk-maker's yesterday and tell him to send round the trunk I ordered?"

WILLIE—"Yes, pa."

MR. SLIMSON—"Well, here is the trunk, but no strap."

WILLIE—"Yes, Pa; but I told him I thought you hadn't better have any strap."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

An Old Delusion.—FATHER OF THE FAIR ONE—"How can you possibly think of marrying my daughter? You say that by the strictest economy you can save only ten dollars a month!"

POOR BUT WORTHY POET—"Oh, yes, but if we both save, it will be twenty dollars!"—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

The Coward.—The big steamer had left the pier. The young man on the tar barrel still waved his handkerchief desperately.

"Oh, what'er you waiting for? Come on," said his companions, disgustedly.

"I daren't," with one fearful glance backward.

"What's the matter?"

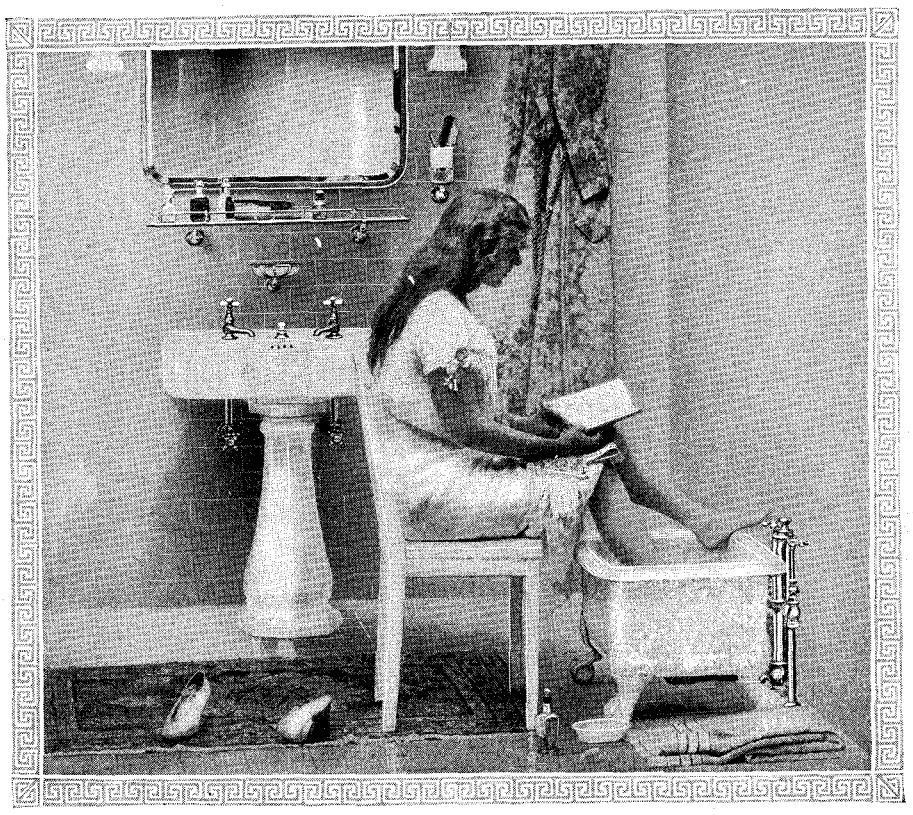
"She has a field glass," said the young man.—*Everybody's.*

The Maid Missourian.—MISTRESS (to new maid)—"Above all things, I expect you to be reticent."

MAID—"Yes, ma'am, certainly. (Curiously): But what is there to be reticent about?"—*Illustrated Bits.*

A Common Error.—"What was the greatest mistake you ever made in your life?" asked the youthful seeker after knowledge.

"It happened when I was a very young man, and consisted of thinking I couldn't make any," replied the old codger.—*Philadelphia Record.*



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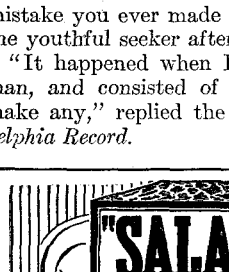

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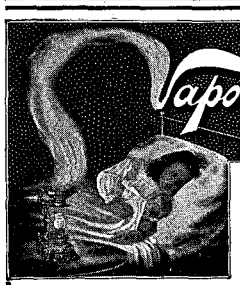

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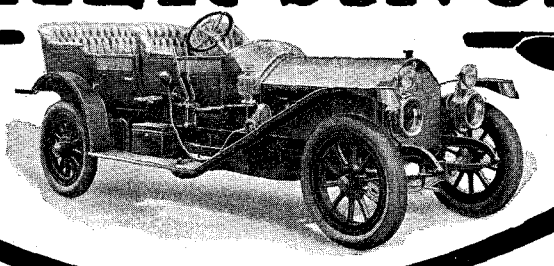

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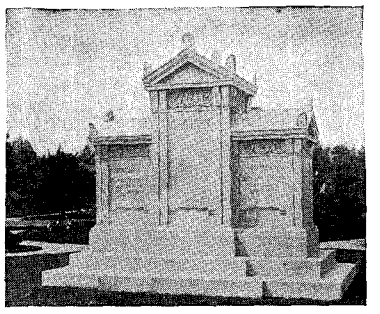

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Stopping His Impudence.—MRS. COBB—"Was the grocer's boy impudent to you again when you telephoned your order this morning?"

"Yes, Mrs. Cobb, he was that; but I fixt him this time. I sez, 'who the hell do you think you're talkin' to? This is Mrs. Cobb.'"—*Life.*

In Line.—SUITOR—"Your daughter, si—well, er—that—is—she told me to come to you—she says you——"

PATER—"Quite so—I understand. Let's see, are you Mr. Bronson or Mr. Wibbles?"

SUITOR—"Why, I'm Mr. Hotchkiss."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Candid.—In addition to having a water-supply second to none Tillicoultry dairymen can congratulate themselves upon upholding the prestige of the place so far as the milk is concerned.—*The Devon Valley Tribune.*

We don't remember having seen it put with such shining candor before.—*Punch.*

Between Friends.—"I don't like my new gown very well," said the young lady. "The material is awfully pretty, and the style is all right, but it needs something to improve the shape of it."

"Why," suggested her dearest friend, "don't you let some other girl wear it?"—*Boston Globe.*

The Beginning and End.—FOND MOTHER—"It was at this point in the entrancing landscape that my daughter received a declaration and accepted."

FRIEND—"And tell us the rest of the romance."

FOND MOTHER—"Unfortunately, that is all there was."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Her Social Experience.—MISTRESS (to new maid)—"We are giving a large party tomorrow night, Mary. Have you had much experience at parties?"

"Only as a guest, ma'm."—*Life.*

Penniless.—"Miss Ella, was your bazar a success?"

"Glorious! All the men had to walk home!"—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Wasted.—"It costs him ten thousand dollars a year to live."

"Why does he spend his money so foolishly?"—*Life.*

His Training.—"My husband is just awful when he wants to find anything. You never saw a man throw clothes around the way he does."

"Where did he learn to be so untidy?"

"Why, he was in the New York custom house for four years."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Disappointed.—HOSTESS—"Will you have some bread and butter, darling?"

SMALL BOY—"Bread and butter! I thought this was a party?"—*Punch.*

Injudicious.—You are pretty sure to make trouble by advising the average man to use his own best judgment.—*Puck.*

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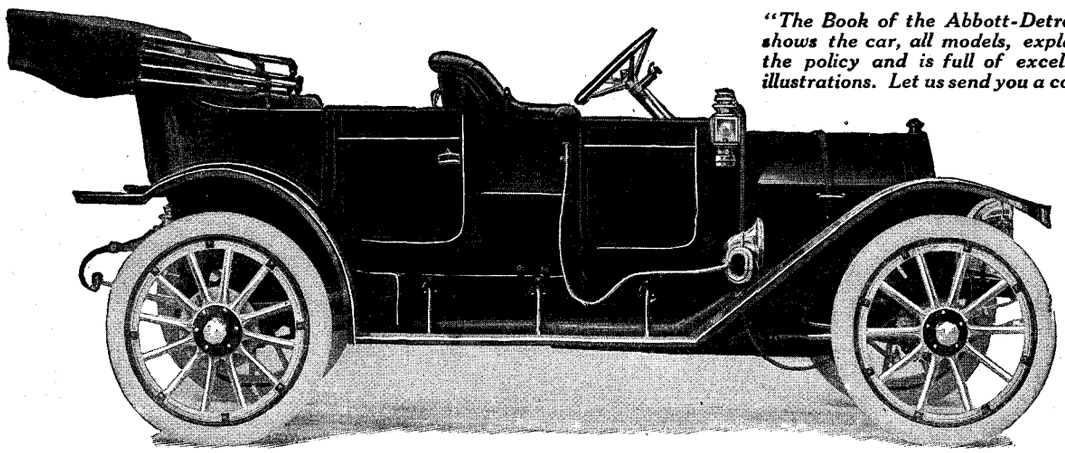

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ABBOTT MOTOR COMPANY, 119 Waterloo St., DETROIT, MICHIGAN

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

February 10.—The Mexican federal troops are repulsed after five hours' fighting at Mulata.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford reaches the age limit and is retired from the active list of the British Navy.

February 14.—Four days' fighting between insurgents and Turkish troops is reported from Albania.

February 15.—General Navarro places Juarez, Mexico, under martial law.

February 16.—Russia notifies the Powers of an intended military demonstration against China because of the latter's violations of the St. Petersburg treaty of 1881.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

February 10.—Mr. Root makes a speech in the Senate against the direct election of Senators.

February 11.—The Senate designates San Francisco as the site of the Panama Canal Exposition.

The Agricultural Appropriation Bill is passed by the House.

February 12.—The Senate passes the House bill providing $500,000 a year for the erection of buildings for American embassies and consulates in foreign countries.

February 13.—Senator Bailey speaks in defense of Senator Lorimer. Senator Curtis argues in the Senate against taking from Congress the power to supervise elections of Senators.

February 14.—The Canadian Reciprocity Bill is passed in the House by a vote of 221 to 92.

Senator Brown of Nebraska advocates the direct election of Senators in a speech in the Senate.

President Taft vetoes a resolution of Congress authorizing him to reinstate nine cadets dismissed for hazing from the Military Academy.

February 15.—The first public session of the new Commerce Court is held.

By a large majority the Senate passes the bill appropriating $2,000,000 a year for the purchase of land for forest reserves in the Eastern States, especially in the White Mountains and the Southern Appalachians.

The bill is passed in the House to increase the salaries of Justices of the United States Supreme Court.

It is announced that the Honduran Minister to the United States has signed contracts with New York banking-houses for a loan of $7,500,000.

GENERAL

February 10.—President Taft speaks at Columbus, O., making a direct appeal to the farmers in support of reciprocity with Canada.

Dr. Edward G. Janeway dies at his summer home in Summit, N. J.

Two hundred and sixteen indictments have been returned by the Grand Jury at Danville, Ill., alleging the purchase or sale of votes.

February 11.—In a speech delivered to the Illinois Legislature at Springfield, President Taft warns Republican party leaders that defeat of reciprocity with Canada might put an end to the protective tariff.

Mr. Roosevelt speaks at Grand Rapids, Mich., in favor of the popular election of United States Senators.

Archbishop P. J. Ryan, of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Philadelphia, dies at his home in that city.

February 15.—George J. Gould announces his retirement as president of the Missouri Pacific.

Secretary Knox and James J. Hill speak in favor of reciprocity with Canada before the Chicago Association of Commerce.

February 16.—The Maine House of Representatives passes the Senate bill resubmitting to the people the constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale of liquor.

Anticipatory.—Jim, pale and shaky, stopt at the butcher's one morning and said:

"Give me a small piece of raw beef for a black eye, please."

"Who's got a black eye, Jim?" asked the butcher, curiously.

"Nobody ain't yet," Jim answered. "But I've been on a bust for the last three days, and now I'm on my way home to the old woman."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

Gentleman with large auxiliary Schooner yacht, planning two-year-round-the-world cruise calling at out-of-the-way places, South Pacific and regular stops, would consider four or five congenial gentlemen or family party as guests, sharing actual expenses pro rata. Ample and luxurious accommodations, comforts, and advantages. Particulars and exchange of credentials at personal interview only. Write

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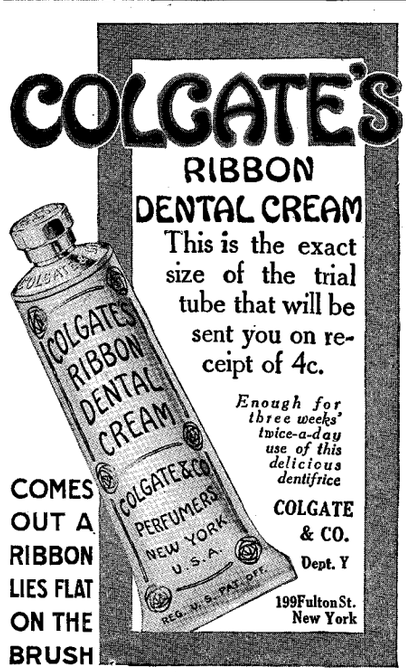
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AS SECURITY FOR 6% BONDS

The natural resources of this country are its fundamental wealth. Their importance and commercial value are annually increasing owing to the particularly rapid development of the richer sections of the country, and in the case of minerals and timber a constant depletion of the available supply in the face of an ever growing demand. Our experience in handling water power, iron ore land, timber land and coal securities has covered a long period and we consider conservatively issued and properly safeguarded First Mortgage bonds secured by this class of property to be among the safest and most desirable forms of investment.

We have available part of an issue of 6% First Mortgage bonds

Secured by Two Natural Resources

coal and timber. The supply of each of these commodities actually under the mortgage is conservatively valued at **twice** the amount of the bonds. The total net assets of the company are **five times** the bond issue. The bonds have furthermore a substantial **guarantee** which places behind them additional assets worth 166% of their amount. The bonds are issued under our serial payment plan and are protected by a provision in the Trust Deed requiring payments into sinking fund account on all coal and timber removed from the company's property. The price of these bonds is par and accrued interest.

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(Established 1865) **181 La Salle St., Chicago**

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Bearing 5% Interest

SECURED by first liens on productive grain farms in the great "Corn Belt" of central Illinois where values have been established for a generation, and where crop failures are unknown, representing 100% margin of security, paying the highest rate consistent with absolute safety, and made by a house continuously in the business more than fifty years without a loss to a single client.

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Money intelligently placed in **Farm Mortgages** pays a good rate of interest, while the principal remains secure and always worth one hundred cents on the dollar.

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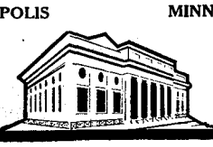

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE GENERAL OUTLOOK

BRADSTREET'S for February 4 noted the prevalence of optimism as to the future, but added that actual distribution remained quiet and that business expanded slowly. The mainspring of the better feeling was attributed to improvement in the stock market, which discounted the expected betterment of the future. In a later issue the same paper declared trade to be still quiet with considerable irregularity manifested. *Dun's Review* for February 11 noted a marked improvement in the money and investment markets, with expansion in iron and steel, and better reports from leading railway systems. *The Financial Age*, commenting on the improvement in the stock market, noted also "the prevalent timidity of outsiders," the volume of actual buying orders being small. There were healthy signs in odd-lot trading, but a preponderance of selling orders.

From Kansas City the New York *Evening Post* printed on February 10 an interview with "the manager of a string of country banks," indicating for that locality a possible turn in the tide. This manager declared that the "country banker has spent more sleepless nights in the past twelve months than in fifteen years." His struggle has been with "decreasing deposits on the one hand and heavy demands for loans on the other," but he believed that, during the next six months, would prevail "a conservatism that would give the banks a breathing-spell."

Railroad reports, coming to hand early in February, "tell a story of slow but steady rise from the low depths of increasing expenses and falling net earnings," said *The Financial World*. The roads had been using the pruning-knife "wisely but firmly"; in other words, "they are stript to meet whatever happens." The Atchison made what the writer calls "a brilliant display." Other roads, making eleven in all, were mentioned, of which nine showed "unmistakably" a trend in the right direction. The writer believed that "dividend-reduction talk will in all probability subside."

The rise in the market, according to the same paper, had been largely due to manipulative efforts which carried it well above October prices. Inasmuch as great financial powers had much financing yet to do it was believed that they would not remove their hands from the stock market, since "bonds can not be readily sold in the face of falling values." For the present, the writer believed it would be the part of wisdom to "withhold committance," inasmuch as "reactions are inevitable in bull markets and we haven't had one worthy of the name since before the first of the year."

John Moody, in his magazine for February, declares that "while there has been some improvement in spots, the general business dulness continues." He is inclined to think conditions in the spring of this year "will probably witness little or no turn for the better," which in the long run "will probably prove to be a good thing for the country." Until there has been sufficient liquidation of credits throughout the country he believes a business revival can not take place; not until such liquidation "has extended on a substantial scale" will we be justified in anticipating one. He does not find that liquidation of credits has made any substantial progress during the winter months. With the national banks there has been "an enormous growth of loans, coincident with a very decided decline in individual deposits." Merchants "can not go on expanding business to any great extent where their deposits are abnormally low and their borrowings high." There may be temporary spurts in business activity, "but no real era of prosperity can be carried on while general conditions are shown to be so unsound."

FEATURES OF THE BOND MARKET

The improvement in the bond market, noted in the early weeks of January, continued through that month. Transactions ran up to five and six million dollars a day. In new issues the whole month reported in sales about $100,000,000. The principal demand was for bonds yielding from 4¾ to 5½ per cent. For the time being the demand for bonds yielding 6 per cent. or more greatly fell off. *Investments* finds that there has taken place a "sober settling down to the realization that the bond market presents many opportunities for the safe investment of money in bonds yielding an average of about 5 per cent." Of such bonds there exist "many railroad issues of a very fair quality." As a rule, they belong to the junior class, but "where the charges ahead of them are not large relative to earnings, such bonds constitute a very fair sort of investment."

During the last week in January the market broadened out as a result of the success of the New York City loan of $60,000,000 at 4¼ per cent. Some dealers went so far as to say the demand for good bonds "had been greater than at any time since 1907." One leading house had been selling on an average for thirty days $1,000,000 worth of bonds, and on some days the total ran up to $2,000,000. Dealers, however, were not inclined to believe that bonds, from that time on, would move up materially in price, being fearful that the big railroads and other corporations would put out new issues which have long been waiting for a favorable market.

Bankers and bond houses, however, believed that a good market would prevail "for at least three months." Savings-banks had begun once more to buy, after a year and a half of small purchases. These banks had long felt unable to buy, says *The Financial World*, "because of the uncertain attitude of depositors toward the changes in the interest rate to the lower basis," resulting in the withdrawal of deposits and consequently in low reserves. But after the first of the year, when the interest rate was settled, it became known just about what depositors would withdraw. Moreover, the number drawing on their accounts because of idleness became fewer, and the reserves of the banks became larger than they were last year.

Early in February *The Financial World* reported "steady buying of high-grade bonds in only slightly diminished volume." January, however, "had been a banner month with some houses," and it was not expected that February would do as well, altho dealers were "confident that we are to have a good, steady demand all through the year." By the middle of February there had been a "marked diminution of

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activity, with continued firmness in unlisted issues and concessions in prices of listed bonds." Prices nowhere moved up, this being due to "the continued outpouring of new securities as fast as old issues were sold or placed with dealers." After the sale in January of a round $100,000,000, it was asserted in the circular of one of the largest New York banks that the next five months would witness the sale of "quite $500,000,000 in new bonds," mostly railroad securities, or those of other large corporations. This large output now was ascribed to the inability of the corporations to do any financing along this line last year, when short-term notes had to be issued instead. At the same time, this bank declared that bonds would be "put out very carefully in the effort to avoid any undue congestion." It is known that difficulties have been encountered by the New York Central road in an effort to sell bonds. Having failed in this, the road decided to borrow instead $30,000,000 on short-term notes.

The successful sale of the New York City $60,000,000 issue was accepted by *The Financial World* as evidence of "the existence of vast stores of idle capital." The sale brought out a total of 571 bids, but only 231 bidders received allotments. The total bids represented upward of $300,000,000. The writer infers from this that there has apparently been going on in this country and all over the world, in the last six months, "an accumulation of capital very much greater than any financial observers had considered possible in that period." Accumulation of something for a rainy day, had been "the rule since mid-summer of last year," and this fund, "rolling together and going to the great financial centers for employment," had been responsible for a quickened investment situation. That the New York issue should have been subscribed for more than five times, was accepted as the best fact thus far this year in the bond situation. *Bradstreet's* prints the following table of New York City bond sales and the prices obtained for them during a period of years:

1911	Amount.	Rate per ct.	Average price.	Basis.
January	$60,000,000	4¼	100.90	4.20
1910				
March	50,000,000	4¼	101.28	4.14
1909				
December	12,500,000	4	100.34	3.98
June	40,000,000	4	100.71	3.97
March	10,000,000	4	101.57	3.93
1908				
February	47,000,000	4½	104.22	4.29
February	3,000,000	4½	100.90	4.38
November	12,500,000	4	102.50	3.89
1907				
February	26,000,000	4	100.34	3.98
February	1,500,000	4	100.23	3.98
February	2,500,000	4	100.03	3.997
June	26,500,000	4	100.091	3.994
June	2,500,000	4	100.02	3.997
August	15,000,000	4	100	4
September	35,000,000	4½	102.063	4.39
September	5,000,000	4½	100.30	4.46
1906				
February	20,000,000	4	108.052	3.65
July	11,000,000	4	100.97	3.94
November	4,500,000	4	101.89	3.925
December	8,000,000	4	101.42	3.93
December	300,000	4	100.68	3.95
December	1,500,000	4	100.11	3.98

WHY MEN FAIL IN BUSINESS

With a summary of the failures for 1910, *Bradstreet's* has presented its annual article in which the causes of failures are analyzed. Its investigations as to causes have been continued for a period of years. They show now as formerly that "tendencies present within the individual himself are largely responsible for four-fifths of all business failures," the remaining one-fifth being due to "extraneous conditions over which he has little, if any, control."

The researches of *Bradstreet's* have shown that the "faults within themselves" which cause men to fail are eight in number, as follows: incompetence (irrespective of other causes); inexperience (without other incompetence); lack of capital; unwise granting of credits; speculation (outside regular business); neglect of business (due to doubtful habits); personal extravagance; fraudulent disposition of property.

In 1910 the failures due to the above causes comprized 82 per cent. of the total, while only 18 per cent. were due to causes beyond the control of those who failed; in 1909 the percentages were 81 and 19; in 1908 they were 75.5 and 22.5; in 1907, 81.1 and 18.9, and in 1906, 79.7 and 22.3. Of the eight causes named, "lack of capital," in 1910 as in all previous years, was the chief, being responsible for 33.9 per cent. of failures. Next came "incompetence," which caused 26.6 per cent. "Fraud" was responsible for 11.2 per cent.; this is about the normal percentage of fraud for a series of years, and presents, says the writer, "a curious and interesting exhibit."

A table is presented with this article, to show the number of failures in each of the past twenty-nine years, with the percentages of assets to liabilities, the number of men or companies in business, and the percentages of them which failed. The figures for the latter are perhaps the most interesting of all, inasmuch as the percentages shown are small, and belie so completely the ancient fiction that about 90 per cent. of men who embark in business ultimately fail.

FAILURES, ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND NUMBER IN BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES YEARLY SINCE 1881

Year.	No. failures.	Per cent. assets to liabilities.	Number in business.	Per ct. failing.
1910	11,573	49.8	1,592,509	.72
1909	11,845	49.2	1,543,444	.76
1908	14,044	56.9	1,487,813	.94
1907	10,265	75.0	1,447,680	.70
1906	9,385	50.0	1,401,085	.66
1905	9,967	53.3	1,352,947	.73
1904	10,417	52.7	1,307,746	.79
1903	9,775	54.5	1,272,909	.76
1902	9,973	47.7	1,238,973	.80
1901	10,648	46.9	1,201,862	.88
1900	9,912	47.2	1,161,639	.85
1899	9,642	50.1	1,125,873	.85
1898	11,615	51.6	1,093,373	1.06
1897	13,083	54.5	1,086,056	1.20
1896	15,094	59.9	1,079,070	1.40
1895	12,958	55.2	1,053,633	1.23
1894	12,724	54.9	1,047,974	1.21
1893	15,508	60.6	1,059,014	1.46
1892	10,270	50.3	1,035,564	.99
1891	12,394	53.3	1,018,021	1.21
1890	10,673	52.9	989,420	1.07
1889	11,719	50.0	978,000	1.20
1888	10,587	52.0	955,000	1.10
1887	9,740	50.0	933,000	1.04
1886	10,568	49.0	920,000	1.15
1885	11,116	46.0	890,000	1.25
1884	11,620	54.	875,000	1.32
1883	10,299	52.	855,000	1.20
1882	7,635	51.0	820,000	.93
1881	5,929	47.0	780,000	.76

In order that these figures may not be misunderstood, it should be explained that *Bradstreet's* deals only with commercial failures and that by a failure is meant "some loss to the creditors of individuals, firms, or corporations engaged in legitimate mercantile operations." The table therefore does not include the failures of professional men, such as physicians, lawyers, and actors, nor those of farmers, stock brokers, and real-estate dealers.

RAILROADS AND THE PANAMA CANAL

Railroads in the South and Southwest and those running north and south from the Middle West, have reached out in late years for terminals on the Gulf of Mexico. They are believed by a writer in *The Financial World* to have been prompted to this action largely by the building of the Panama Canal

What Is a Good Public Utility Bond?

It is a mortgage on the property of the company issuing it. When you buy such a bond you lend the company your money. The interest is usually paid in the form of coupons which are cut off the bond at regular intervals. The security for both the principal and the interest is the company itself—the state and value of its property, the amount of its earnings, the way it is managed, the duration of its franchises, the future of the community that it serves—all subjects for slow and careful investigation by people who know. It is not a matter of opinion. It is a question of facts. All of these facts must be ascertained and approved before any bond can be recommended.

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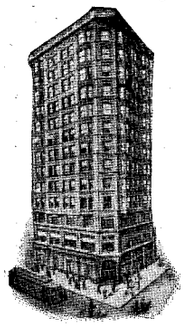

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and its prospective opening in 1915. This enterprise promises to effect "something of a revolution in the currents of trade." Railroads to the Pacific coast may in consequence have to revise their charges. At present transcontinental rates, shippers would find it cheaper to send goods by rail to the Gulf, and thence by steamer through the canal to San Francisco. One estimate is that there would thus be a saving of from 15 to 20 per cent. in charges. The same is true as to goods destined for China, Japan, and India. The proviso, however, is made that the railroads "do not buy up or control the steamship lines." Not only will the canal affect rates to American ports on the Pacific and to Asiatic ports, but rates to South American ports which will largely go through Gulf ports; but this will benefit such railroads as the Illinois Central, Atchison, Colorado and Southern, Southern Pacific, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas.

REDUCTIONS IN BIG SALARIES

In January it was announced that the new president of the Steel Trust would receive a much smaller salary than his predecessor—$50,000 instead of $100,000. After the death of Paul Morton this announcement was followed by one that Mr. Morton's successor as president of the Equitable Life would receive only $50,000, whereas Mr. Morton had received $80,000. This decision is believed to have been influenced by the fact that Charles A. Peabody, President of the Mutual Life, has been receiving for some years only $50,000. It will be recalled that before the insurance investigations of 1905 there were three presidents of large companies in receipt of $100,000—in one case $150,000 was paid. Directors of these companies were credited with saying proper men could not be found for smaller salaries.

A writer in the New York *Evening Post* finds evidence of what he calls "an epidemic of lowering the big salaries of the industrial and financial world." An opinion, quoted by this writer and derived from the financial district, was that $50,000 would hereafter be "about the maximum pay of corporation officers." Some interesting details are given in the article as to corporation salaries.

"When Morton assumed the presidency of the Equitable in 1905, the salary of the president was $100,000 a year. That amount had been paid for years to James W. Alexander, and it was supposed that Morton would re-receive the same amount. Because of the public agitation respecting the high cost of insurance management in the United States and the unpleasant disclosures attending the Armstrong investigation in 1905, however, he asked that his salary be cut 20 per cent., in order that he might ask other officers in the Equitable to accept similar reductions.

"With the possible exceptions of the presidents of one or two banks and trust companies, there is not a financial institution in Wall Street which reimburses its president at a higher salary than $50,000 a year. One trust company, in addition to paying a $50,000 salary, gives the president a handsome bonus at the year-end. There are other instances where special remembrances of that sort have been made by directors of institutions after a remarkably prosperous year. But they are exceptional, and do not represent the general practise by any means.

"There has been an extraordinary change in corporation management since the days of the insurance investigation in 1905, when Richard A. McCurdy, testifying before the Armstrong Committee, told how he had been pleasantly surprized one day on hearing that

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ISSUED and offered by the American Real Estate Company, based on its ownership of selected New York real estate.

¶ For 23 years these bonds have paid 6%, returning nearly $5,000,000 to investors, and enabled thousands of persons to share in the profits from New York real estate.

¶ For 23 years this Company has operated successfully in this field, and its original capital of $100,000 has increased to a Capital and Surplus of over $2,000,000, with Assets of over $23,000,000.

¶ In the further extension of its business, the Company offers its 6% Gold Bonds in these two forms:

6% COUPON BONDS
For those who wish to invest $100 or more.
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Are always available—May be withdrawn on demand at any time, without notice.

Earn a high rate of interest—5 per cent per annum is paid for every day the money remains in our care.

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Do you know of any other investment for your money that offers such liberal interest—such ample security—and that allows you to withdraw your money at any time without notice?

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The Calvert Mortgage & Deposit Co.

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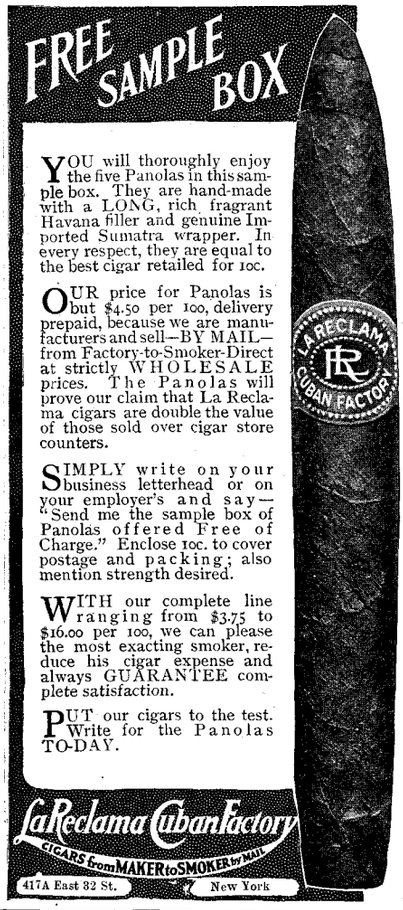
FREE SAMPLE BOX
YOU will thoroughly enjoy the five Panolas in this sample box. They are hand-made with a LONG, rich fragrant Havana filler and genuine Imported Sumatra wrapper. In every respect, they are equal to the best cigar retailed for 10c.
OUR price for Panolas is but $4.50 per 100, delivery prepaid, because we are manufacturers and sell—BY MAIL—from Factory-to-Smoker-Direct at strictly WHOLESALE prices. The Panolas will prove our claim that La Reclama cigars are double the value of those sold over cigar store counters.
SIMPLY write on your business letterhead or on your employer's and say—"Send me the sample box of Panolas offered Free of Charge." Enclose 10c. to cover postage and packing; also mention strength desired.
WITH our complete line ranging from $3.75 to $16.00 per 100, we can please the most exacting smoker, reduce his cigar expense and always GUARANTEE complete satisfaction.
PUT our cigars to the test. Write for the Panolas TO-DAY.
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Demonstrated FREE In Your Own Home.

You can pay for it in small monthly payments. A postal card will bring full details.

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Have the Earliest and Finest
Sweet Peas
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Also insure early picking of better garden beans and peas than you have ever grown. These are the results of using—
FARMOGERM
High-Bred Nitrogen Gathering Bacteria
Just mix with water and moisten seed or sprinkle over rows. The bacteria increase by millions. Quicker, harder, and larger growth follows because the bacteria furnish the nitrates needed. These and some other crops MUST be inoculated to thrive best. Ask any expert. See our reports from users. Farmogerm comes in small, specially sealed bottles READY FOR USE. Sold by leading seed houses or sent by mail or express paid.
GARDEN SIZE, 50c.; ACRE SIZE, $2.00
HARDY LAWNS are started by mixing in some inoculated white clover seed.
Our Free Book Q gives full particulars and proofs. Write today. It will enable you to break all records this year.
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the salaries committee of the Mutual Life had, without any suggestion from him, raised his salary from $100,000 a year to $150,000. McCurdy admitted that he was pleased at this action, but that he had received the information as a matter of course and only felt honored because he would receive the highest salary paid to the president of any life insurance company in the United States.

"The salary of McCurdy probably will stand out for all time as the maximum paid to any insurance president in the world.

"Public sentiment certainly would not tolerate any such remuneration allowed to the president of a life insurance company nowadays. When Peabody assumed charge as McCurdy's successor, his salary was fixt at $50,000, or one-third the amount paid to his predecessor.

"Outside of New York City a $50,000 salary, in the words of a Wall Street man discussing the subject, 'looks as big as a house.' With the possible exception of one or two bank presidents in Chicago, no bank officer in the West receives more than $35,000 a year.

"Some of the large industrial corporations do better than that as a result of contracts holding over from the industrial consolidation craze of 1901. Within the last five years, however, there has been a decided readjustment in salaries as a result of the general demand on the part of shareholders and bondholders everywhere for more economical management.

"No formal action has been taken by the Equitable directors yet on the question of the President's salary. But the opinion favors a reduction, and it is said that without doubt the $50,000 figure will be approved."

An irreverent writer in *The Financial World*, commenting on these cuts in big salaries, expresses a hope that they will not "provoke a strike." He comments further: "A tie-up, with a few high-priced men picketing the Wall Street district to intercept non-union Presidents from coming in and offering to do the work for a paltry $50,000 per annum, would be heartrending."

A YEAR'S GROSS EARNINGS

The gross earnings of railroads in this country for the calendar year 1910 are set forth in *The Financial Chronicle* along with those for other years back to 1894. For 1910 the gross amounted to $2,825,246,281, which is $230,000,000 in excess of the previous high record, which was reached in 1907. These earnings as to increase were distributed among groups of States as follows: Southern group, 10 per cent.; Middle and Middle Western States, 10 per cent.; Southwest and Pacific Coast, 7.6 per cent. What are known as the trunk lines increased 8.2 per cent., and the anthracite lines 7.4 per cent. The following table shows the gross earnings back to 1895, with increases and decreases for each year over the preceding year:

Year.	Y'r given.	Y'r preceding.	
1910	$2,825,246,281	$2,595,755,835	+ $229,490,446
1909	2,595,466,402	2,317,428,030	+ 278,038,372
1908	2,235,164,873	2,536,914,597	— 301,749,724
1907	2,595,531,672	2,373,888,811	+ 221,642,861
1906	2,374,196,410	2,132,282,814	+ 241,913,596
1905	2,099,381,086	1,929,382,949	+ 169,998,137
1904	1,966,596,578	1,957,831,299	+ 8,765,279
1903	1,918,652,252	1,716,458,891	+ 202,193,361
1902	1,705,497,253	1,604,633,539	+ 100,863,714
1901	1,603,911,087	1,454,922,185	+ 148,988,902
1900	1,459,173,305	1,345,201,005	+ 113,972,300
1899	1,332,666,853	1,213,686,610	+ 118,980,243
1898	1,253,807,714	1,172,777,136	+ 81,030,578
1897	1,185,154,654	1,122,817,579	+ 62,337,075
1896	1,114,430,883	1,114,696,887	— 266,004
1895	1,086,464,608	1,024,461,781	+ 62,002,827
1894	1,046,616,407	1,176,821,735	— 130,205,328

Another table shows the returns for 1910 by months and compares them with the corresponding months in 1909, stating also the increase:

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What is it? Merely doing the same thing easier, better and longer than the other machine. Also some things the other machine will not do at all

Where did you ever see Ribbon Reverse, for instance, to equal that of the

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ALL THE WRITING ALWAYS IN SIGHT

Immediate, absolutely automatic, with never a hitch or delay. Not an ounce of additional key-tension or ribbon strain.

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WOULDN'T it be nice to know that your salt would be always dry and loose, that it would never cake or clog in the shakers? You can be sure of this if you use Shaker Salt.

Then, when your husband, or a guest, picks up a salt shaker, you know for sure that the salt will flow out the instant he tips it. There won't be any bother at all.

Yet Shaker Salt is not mixed with corn starch or rice powder or flour. It is made from the purest of salt—much purer than the ordinary salt you buy in bags.

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This white, free-flowing Shaker Salt comes to you in a dust-proof, dirt-proof, damp-proof box, with a little spout through which you can fill your salt shakers easily. And all it costs, except in the far West, is 10 cents a box.

Ask your grocer.

Diamond Crystal Salt Co.
St. Clair, Michigan
Makers of the Purest Salt in the World
(47)

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	1910.	1909.	
Dec.	$220,774,109	$206,392,068	+$14,482,041
Nov.	246,650,774	245,651 263	+ 999,511
Oct.	263,464,605	260,821,546	+ 2,643,059
Sept.	256,647,702	246,335,586	+ 10,312,116
Aug.	254,005,972	235,726,000	+ 18,279,972
July	230,615,776	217,803,354	+ 12,312,422
June	237,036,159	209,270,887	+ 27,765,272
May	234,310,642	201.069.331	+ 33,241,231
April	225,225,596	193,595.911	+ 28,629,335
March	237,533,005	204,916,998	+ 32,613,007
Feb.	202,258,490	174,159,723	+ 28,098,767
Jan.	210,302,220	182,649,826	+ 27,652,394

LOWER COMMODITY PRICES

A further recession in commodity prices is noted by *Bradstreet's* (February 11), as "quite prominent within the past month." While many articles remain steady and a few show increases, the list of decreases "is sufficiently imposing to bring about a net decline." Butter and eggs "played the most prominent part in forcing a recession in the total index number," which for February 1, was 8.7662—the lowest registered since October 1, 1909. Compared with February 1, 1910, the decrease is 3.3 per cent.; compared with the high record of January 1 last year, it is 5.3 per cent. Other comments with a table are given as follows:

"On the other hand, the present level of prices is 5.5 per cent. above that of February 1, 1909, and it is 7.8 per cent. higher than it was on February 1, 1908. But contrast with February 1, 1907, when prices were very high, reflects a loss of 2.5 per cent. By extending the study back to 1906 we find that our present data display an advance of 6.3 per cent. over February 1 of the year mentioned, and gains of 8.4 per cent. and 8.2 per cent., respectively, are shown over the like dates in the two preceding years, 1905 and 1904. Perhaps it is of interest to note that the most recent index number represents a rise of 14 per cent. over the figures recorded on February 1, 1902.

"The groups that make up the index number given in the above table are set forth in the following:

	July 1, 1896.	Jan. 1, 1910.	Feb. 1, 1910.	Jan. 1, 1911.
Breadstuffs	0.0524	0.1050	0.1084	0.928
Live stock	.1855	.4010	.3985	.3905
Provisions	1.3619	2.3577	2.2519	2.2697
Fruits	.1210	.1695	.1586	.2119
Hides & leather	.8250	1.2850	1.2650	1.0700
Textiles	1.5799	2.7333	2.7094	2.6045
Metals	.3757	.6208	.6117	.6607
Coal and coke	.0048	.0069	.0068	.0060
Oils	.2082	.3728	.3821	.4294
Naval stores	.0402	.0938	.0981	.1283
Bldg. materials	.0716	.0827	.0887	.0848
Chem. & drugs	.6607	.5958	.5958	.5830
Miscellaneous	.2150	.4067	.3980	.3045
Total	5.7019	9.2310	9.0730	8.8361

Another table shows commodities which have increased, those which have decreased, and those which have remained unchanged since January:

Increases		
Wheat	Peas	Linseed oil
Barley	Potatoes	Rosin
Beef, carcasses	Lemons	Turpentine
Hogs, carcasses	Currants	Lime
Mutton, carcasses	Steel beams	Yellow pine
Pork	Tin	Carbolic acid
Bacon	Quicksilver	Opium
Beans	Connellsville coke	Hops

Decreases		
Oats	Hams	Jute
Rye	Lard	Silk
Flour	Butter	Flax
Beeves, live	Cheese	Silver
Sheep, live	Coffee	Copper
Hogs, live	Sugar	Lead
Horses	Rice	Cotton-seed oil
Milk	Hides	Glass
Eggs	Cotton	Tobacco
Beef, family	Hemp	Ground bone

Unchanged		
Corn	Standard sheetings	Brick
Bread	Ginghams	Nails
Mackerel	Cotton sheetings	Spruce timber
Codfish	*Iron ore*	Hemlock tim.
Tea	Pig iron, eastern	Alum [soda
Molasses	Pig iron, southern	Bicarbonate

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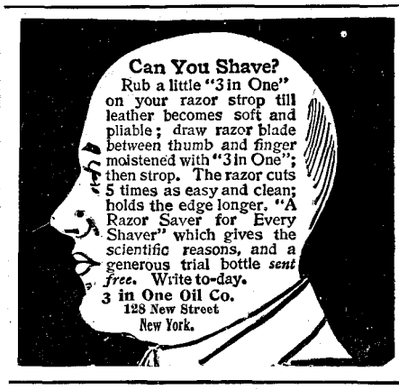
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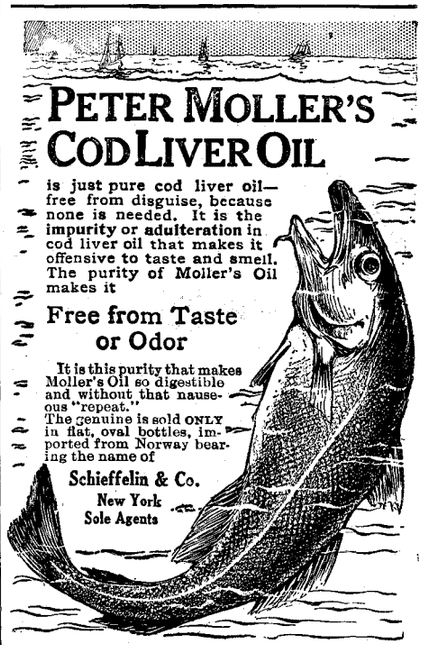
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It is this purity that makes Moller's Oil so digestible and without that nauseous "repeat." The genuine is sold ONLY in flat, oval bottles, imported from Norway bearing the name of
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Salt	Pig iron, Bessemer	Borax
Apples	Steel billets	Caustic soda
Cranberries	Steel rails	Nitric acid
Peanuts	Tinplates	Sulfuric acid
Raisins	Anthracite coal	Phosphate rock
Hemlock leather	Bituminous coal	Alcohol
Union leather	Southern coke	Quinin
Oak leather	Petroleum, crude	Rubber
Wool, O. and Pa.	Petroleum, refined	Paper
Wool, Australian	Castor oil	Hay
Print cloths	Olive oil	Cotton seed
	Tar	

A third table presents the average of index numbers for a series of years back to 1892 as follows:

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number
1892	7.4769	1902	7.8759
1893	7.5324	1903	7.9364
1894	6.6846	1904	7.9187
1895	6.4346	1905	8.0987
1896	5.9124	1906	8.4176
1897	6.1159	1907	8.9045
1898	6.5713	1908	8.0094
1899	7.2100	1909	8.5153
1900	7.8839	1910	8.9387
1901	7.5746	1911	8.8011

THE CAPITAL MR. MORGAN CONTROLS

Several weeks ago in *The Wall Street Journal* was printed an article in which the writer undertook to estimate the amount of capital controlled by J. Pierpont Morgan, through interest in national banks, trust companies, insurance companies, railroads, and industrial corporations. In addition to four national banks in New York City directly in his control and representing assets of $450,729,468, he controls seven trust companies and one life insurance company, having total assets of $1,373,344,168. These banks, trust and insurance companies are given by name, but the railroads and industrial corporations are set down as one item, the following being the showing made:

NATIONAL BANKS

	Capital.	Deposits.	Assets.
First	$10,000,000	$90,371,256	$127,246,031
Commerce	25,000,000	133,397,304	192,374,786
Liberty	1,000,000	20,591,800	24,771,900
Chase	5,000,000	91,582,353	106,336,751
Total	$41,000,000	$340,942,713	$450,729,468

TRUST COMPANIES

Astor	$1,250,000	$14,178,800	$16,879,300
Bankers	3,000,000	67,903,800	77,926,600
Equitable	3,000,000	34,344,367	49,362,816
Guaranty	5,000,000	124,684,140	151,555,389
Madison	1,000,000	6,685,974	8,648,702
Mercantile	2,000,000	48,499,963	57,878,919
New York	3,000,000	40,769,242	55,559,185
Standard	1,000,000	16,275,237	18,694,171
Total	$19,250,000	$353,341,523	$436,505,082

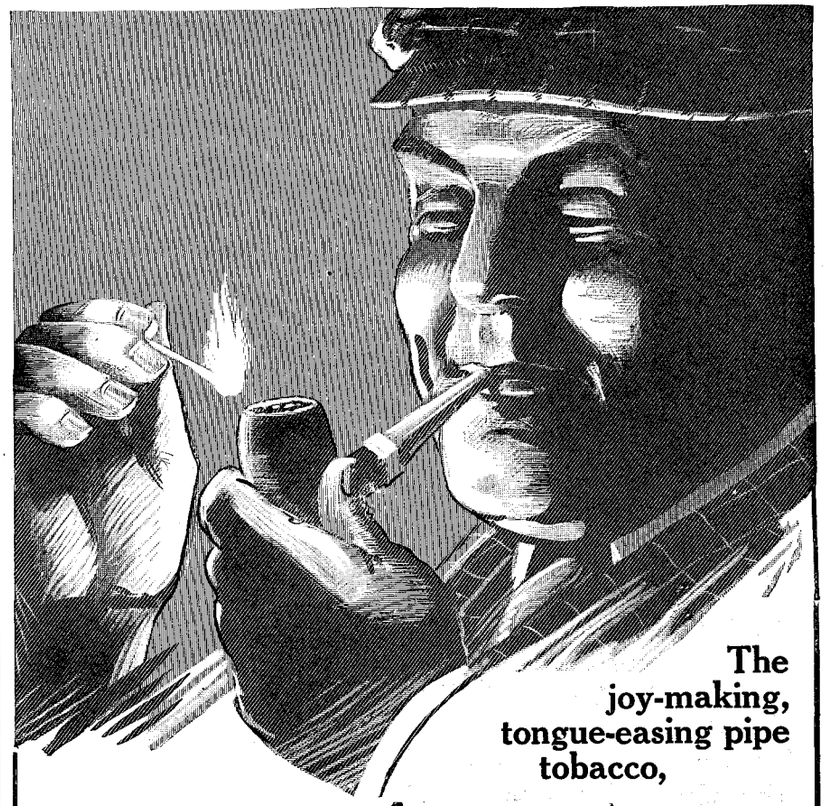
INSURANCE COMPANIES

Equitable Life	$486,109,638

RAILROADS AND INDUSTRIALS

Railroads (directly controlled)	$1,164,349,309
Industrials (directly controlled)	2,336,504,400
Total	3,500,853,709
Grand total	$4,874,197,897

The writer mentions that, in addition to the railroads above shown with assets of $1,164,349,309, Mr. Morgan has assisted in financing other railroad properties with a total capitalization of about $3,500,000,000, and no mention is made above of his street-railway interests, which are understood to be considerable; nor is any account given of his influence in financial institutions outside of New York, either in this country or Europe, which probably would add to the above total not less than $1,000,000,000. Moreover, his actual banking-power is greater than the above table shows. In New York City alone are several banks, not really controlled by him, but which may be considered as belonging to the Morgan group, as they have "Morgan men on their boards and their assets are undoubtedly at his



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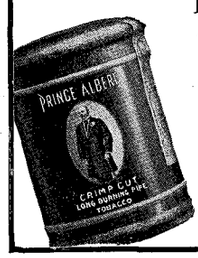

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This beautiful Red Cedar Chest protects furs and clothing against moths, mice, dust, dampness. No camphor required. *Fine hand-rubbed piano finish. Copper decorations.* Very ornamental. Pays for itself by saving cold storage expenses. Ideal gift. Many other styles. Direct from our factory saves you dealer's profit. We prepay freight. Write today for our handsomely illustrated catalogue. It shows all designs and gives prices.
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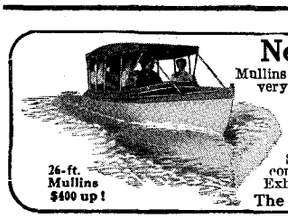

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service whenever desired." His aggregate power, therefore, as actually controlled and indirectly influenced, may be set down as the $4,800,000,000 shown in the above table, plus $3,500,000,000 for railroads partly financed by him and $1,000,000,000 for other interests; in all a total of $9,300,000,000.

PRICE FLUCTUATIONS IN STANDARD STOCKS

An article in the New York *Evening Post* has presented some interesting figures showing how far the recovery in prices of active stocks actually went during the January advances of this year when compared with previous years. Several stocks sold higher in January than for any other time since last October. A table is presented showing for a dozen leading stocks, both railways and industrials, first, the decline from the high level of 1906 to the low level of the panic year, 1907; next the recovery from the low level of 1907 to the high of 1909; next the decline from the high of 1909 to the low of 1910, and lastly the recovery which has taken place this year from the low record of last year. Following is this table:

	1907.	1908–09.	1910.	1911.
Atchison	— 44⅛	+ 59	—34¾	+17
St. Paul	— 96⅜	+ 71⅝	—51⅜	+19¼
N. Y. Central	— 67¼	+ 58¾	—42⅝	+10⅜
Nor. Pacific	—132	+ 59	—48	+17¼
Pennsylvania	— 44	+ 47⅜	—28⅜	+ 7⅛
Reading	— 93½	+102⅞	—42¾	+31⅛
Union Pacific	— 95⅜	+119	—66¾	+23¾
Con. Gas	—107⅝	+ 91¼	—42⅜	+22⅜
Steel	— 28⅜	+ 73	—33⅞	+21
Gen. Electric	— 94½	+ 83½	—38⅜	+21½
Amal. Copper	— 76⅞	+ 54⅜	—41	+12
Am. Sm. & Ref.	—116¾	+ 47¼	—44½	+19¾

The writer draws from these statistics what he calls "some curious and perhaps surprizing inferences." One is that the Stock Exchange, judging from prices paid, believed that railway and industrial enterprises had a better business and a larger earning-power, a year or two years after the shock of panic, than they had when hopes were at their brightest before that shock. He proceeds to add:

"Nearly half of the shares in the list reached higher prices in 1909 than in 1906—this in spite of the fact that the prices of 1906 had in most cases never been surpassed. When this idea of an after-panic period is examined in the light of previous episodes of the kind, the loss last year of 20 to 70 per cent. of the preceding after-panic advance will not seem so strange. Perhaps, in its calmer mood, Wall Street might admit that such readjustment was to have been expected, even without anti-trust litigation and rate supervision.

"But the problem of more immediate interest lies in the showing of the final column. Do these very substantial recoveries from the low level of 1910 mean that all of last year's decline should presently be canceled by a renewed advance, or only that prices fell a bit too far last year, and have not been put in line with real conditions?"

THE IDLE FREIGHT-CARS

Once a fortnight the American Railway Association issues a bulletin in which is shown the net surplus of idle freight-cars in this country and Canada. This is taken in financial and commercial circles to be an excellent index of conditions in trade. The last of these bulletins which appeared on February 11, showed a net surplus of 155,068 cars as against 114,820 for the previous fortnightly date, or an increase of 40,248 cars or 35 per cent. One year ago the surplus early in February was only 24,975 cars. These figures, however, are modified by the fact that approximately 100,000 more cars are owned by

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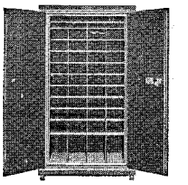

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railroads this year than were owned last. Two years ago the number of idle freight-cars was 301,000. Following are the figures for the past eighteen fortnights:

	Surplus.		Surplus.
February 1	155,068	September 28	24,528
January 18	114,820	September 14	47,076
January 4	106,924	August 31	50,729
December 21	51,413	August 17	73,679
December 7	44,014	August 3	102,781
November 23	28,393	July 20	133,301
November 9	13,581	July 6	142,865
October 26	7,235	June 22	122,915
October 12	13,316	June 8	126,497

BONDS IN SUMS OF $100

There are signs of growing interest in bonds of $100 denominations. Probably this interest has been accelerated by the disposition of depositors in savings-banks to take out money and make investments in bonds. One reason cited for the recent falling-off in deposits in these banks has been the growth of this habit. It is believed to have made considerable headway during the recent low price of first-class bonds.

Many European bankers have had success with plans by which they issued to customers their own certificates in $100 denominations against bonds for larger sums, these certificates bearing 4 per cent. interest. One of the large American investment banking-houses has recently taken up this plan and applied it to a large block of American Telephone and Telegraph 4-per-cent. collateral trust bonds, these bonds being in denominations of $500, but split up by the banking-house into $100 lots through certificates, the original bonds meanwhile being deposited with a trust company, where the buyer obtains his interest on his $100 certificate.

The Financial World has frequently advocated the issue by railroads and other corporations of bonds in denominations of $100. It believes that "there are millions of dollars lying idle eagerly awaiting such opportunities." Great corporations have seemed to regard the small investor "as not worth while bothering with" when money was cheap and eagerly seeking investment, but this "is true no longer." One of the public-service corporations recently offered bonds in denominations of $100 as well as in $500 and $1,000. Moreover, it has come to light that bonds in denominations of $100 already exist in considerable numbers and have existed for many years. Some of these were first issued during the Civil War and when they matured were refunded. *The Financial World*, on February 11, presented a list of some of these bonds, "any one of which can be obtained on a basis to yield over 4 per cent."

"Bangor & Portland Ry. first 6s, due January, 1930 to 1936. These bonds are a first lien on about 38 miles of road from Portland to Bath, Pa., and branches. The bonds are now guaranteed by the Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad. They are legal for savings-banks in New Hampshire.

"Colorado & Southern refunding and extension 4½s, due May, 1935. This road is part of J. J. Hill's Burlington system.

"Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Denver extension, collateral trust 4s, due February, 1922. Legal for savings-banks in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Missouri.

"Montreal & Providence Line first gold 4s, due October, 1950. These bonds are guaranteed principal and interest by the Central Vermont Ry. Company and are a first lien on

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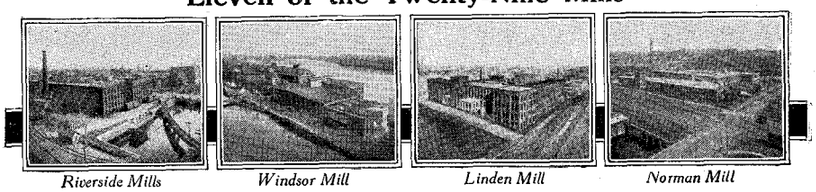

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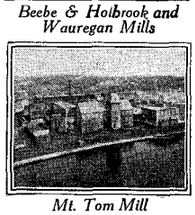

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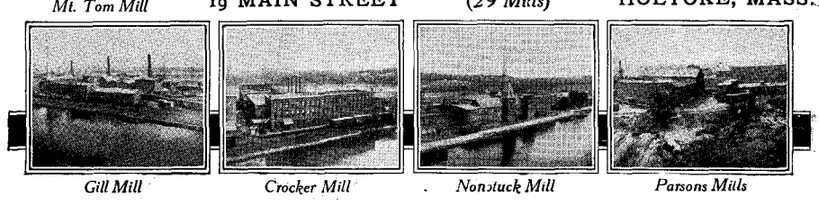

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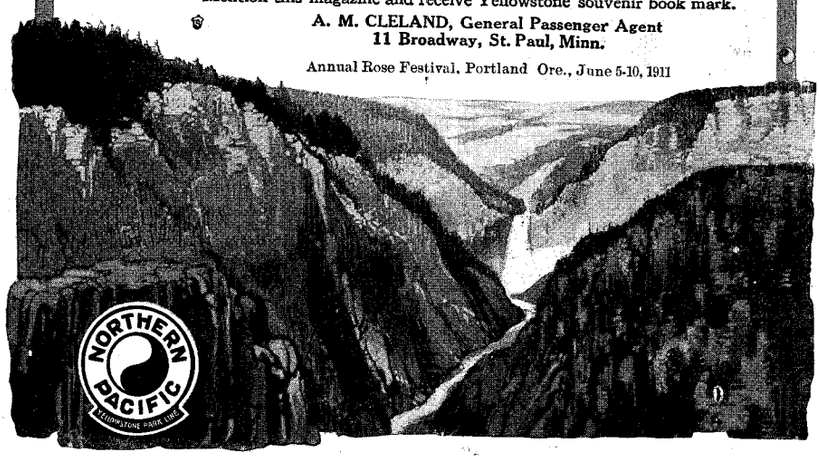

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"Cornwall & Lebanon Railway first 4s, due April, 1921. Road owns 26 miles of road from Cornwall to Lebanon, Pa., and branches. The bonds are legal in Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. The amount outstanding is $764,000.

"Cooperstown & Susquehanna Valley first 5s, due May, 1918. This road is in the Delaware & Hudson system and is leased to the Cooperstown & Charlotte Valley Railway for 99 years from April, 1901. The bonds are guaranteed as to interest by the Delaware & Hudson. The bonded debt is $200,000.

"Northern Railway of New Jersey first 6s, due July, 1917. This road is part of the New York, Susquehanna & Western, which is of itself a part of the Erie system. The bonds are a first lien on 21 miles of road from Bergen Junction, N. J., to Sparkhill, N. Y. The bonds are legal in Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

"Schenectady & Duanesburg first 6s, due 1924. Road leased in perpetuity to the Delaware & Hudson.

"Catskill Mountain Railway first income 6s, due August, 1915. Line runs from Catskill to Palenville, N. Y., 15.7 miles. Leases Cairo road to Cairo Junction, 3.8 miles. The bonds outstanding total $238,000.

"Winona & St. Peter extension first 7s, due December, 1916. Legal in ten States."

Natural-History Note.—Mr. Cityman is hereby informed in response to his inquiry, that wrinkles on a cow's horn are not caused by trouble or worry.—*Farm Journal.*

Richly Endowed.—A parson was loudly inveighing against certain schools. He finished by declaring that he was thankful he had never "rubbed his back up against any one."

"Do I understand the brother to say that he thanks God for his ignorance?" asked the bishop.

"Well, yes, if you want to put it that way," he replied.

"Then all I have to add," said the bishop unctuously, "is that the brother has a great deal to be thankful for."—*The Argonaut.*

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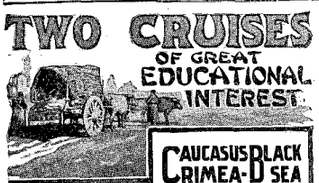

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Queries referred to this department will be answered only in the printed column, and, owing to limited space, will be selected with a view to general interest.

"D. P. F.," Chicago, Ill.—"Please state which verb is correct in the following sentence: 'Out-of-doors there *is* (or *are*) mountain climbing, bathing in the surf, golf, tennis, polo, etc.'"

A rule of grammar states that "when the verb is placed before its subject and preceded by an introductory word like *there* or *such*, the verb agrees with the first of the following nominatives, and is understood with the other or others, in such number as each may require." The singular form of the verb is, therefore, permissible in the sentence submitted.

"A. E. L.," Cleveland, O.—"Are such expressions as 'pretty good,' 'pretty well,' sanctioned by careful writers?"

The STANDARD DICTIONARY (p. 1410, col. 2) recognizes the use of the word "pretty" as an adverb, in the sense of "in a moderate measure; to a fair extent; tolerably; almost: expressing a less degree than *quite* or *very*." Two instances of its literary use may be noted in the following: "I have discovered a pretty considerable treasure." —Fielding, *Tom Jones*. "Parties . . . are generally pretty equally balanced."—Bryce, *American Commonwealth*.

"M. W. M.," Appleton, Wis.—"Do authorities in grammar sanction the construction in which a clause is the antecedent of a relative pronoun, as in the sentence: 'The boy is very clever, which makes his services valuable'?"

This construction is recognized by many grammarians. Maxwell's "School Grammar" illustrates it by the sentence: "He lives for others, which is to be commended." Bullions' "English Grammar" states that the antecedent of a relative may be a noun, a pronoun, an infinitive mood, a clause of a sentence, or any fact or thing implied in it." Fernald's "Working Grammar of the English Language" also sanctions this construction, stating that "the antecedent of a relative pronoun may be a noun-phrase of the clause on which the relative clause depends, *or it may be that entire clause*."

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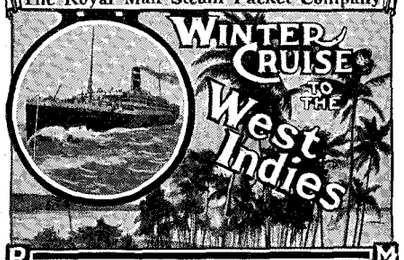

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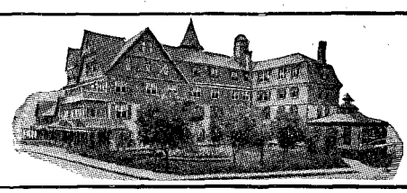

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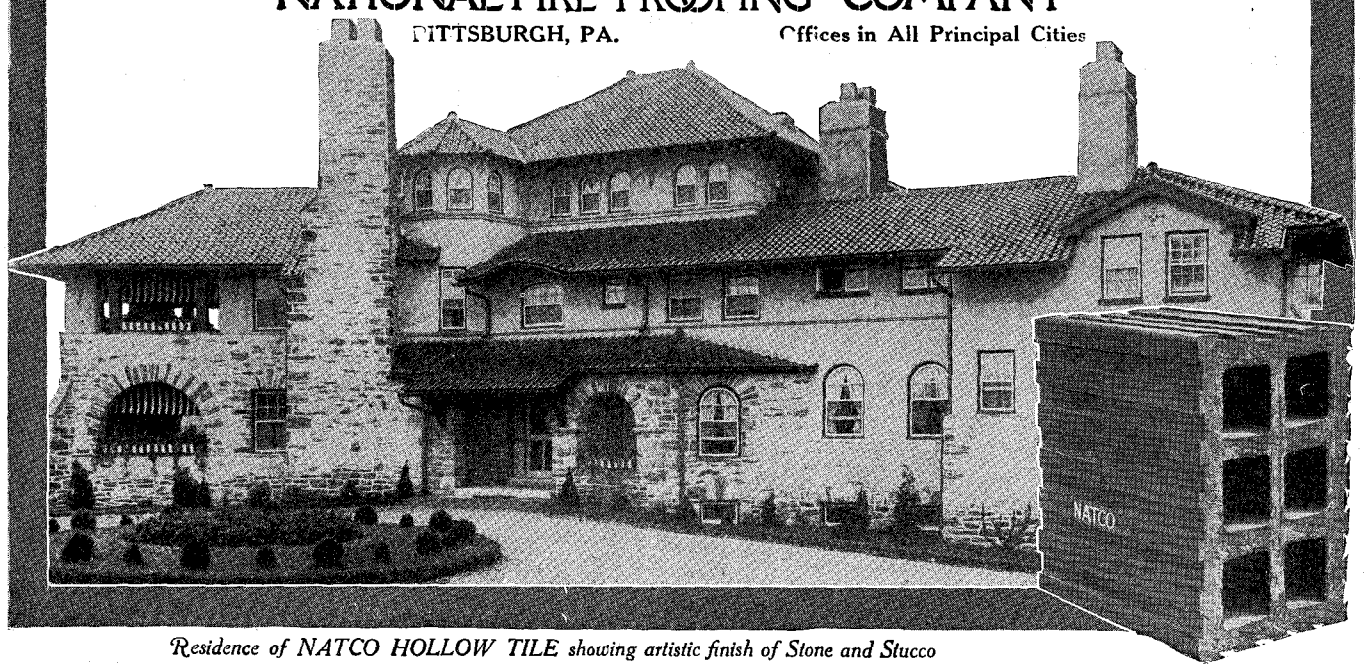

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